

Herald Tribune

Arabic calligraphy: 'الحرية والديمقراطية' (Liberty and Democracy)

THE WEATHER - PARIS: Saturday, partly cloudy, 10-14...

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Established 1887

Poland Pledges Strict Rule Till Order Returns

VIENNA — As reports of violent clashes continued to surface, Poland's new military rulers Friday promised strict enforcement of martial law until order is restored throughout the country.

The new violence reportedly took place Thursday night when riot police battled young demonstrators in central Warsaw with rubber clubs and tear gas.

Reliable reports said the police smashed demonstrations along at least two major streets in the capital by crowds of students and others chanting "Fascists," "Gestapo" and "Lech Walesa."

Reports reaching the West indicated that Polish authorities were still having security problems in some areas.

Diplomatic sources in Paris said they had information suggesting that in several regions, factories and universities not previously affected by the crisis had been occupied by protesters.

Western diplomatic sources also said there were increasing reports that Polish workers were staging work slowdowns in some plants controlled by the army after strikers were ousted.

And a traveler who arrived in Austria from Poland said security forces had stormed at least two mines Thursday near Katowice.

But miners were still occupying two other mines in the area when he left Poland Thursday night, he said.

Tanks Reported
The man said he saw tanks coming from the Staszic mine, where miners were later reported to have resumed work.

Warsaw Radio reported Thursday that seven workers were killed and 39 were wounded when police opened fire on strikers at the Wujek mine at Katowice on Wednesday.

The official news agency PAP blamed provocateurs for the clashes in which the seven were killed.



U.S. representative Charles M. Liechtenstein voting Friday in favor of the Security Council resolution on Israel.

U.S. Strategic Accord With Israel Is Halted

WASHINGTON — President Reagan on Friday suspended implementation of a new strategic cooperation treaty with Israel and postponed some aid arrangements in retaliation for Israel's unilateral annexation of the Golan Heights.

The decision was announced by State Department spokesman Dean Fischer, who said the United States was seriously disappointed by Israel's action because it came in the midst of a political crisis in Poland and was taken without advance notice or consultations with the United States.

In Jerusalem, a government official said "We are not going to be ready to react until the Cabinet meets on Sunday to discuss it."

Defense Ministry officials, though not named, were quoted by Israel television Friday night as being "astonished and dismayed" by the U.S. decision.

Until Friday night, the Israeli government had appeared sanguine about the world reaction so far to its annexation move Monday.



Yehuda Z. Blum

to take "appropriate measures" if the decision was not reversed.

Israel's ambassador to the United Nations, Yehuda Z. Blum, said his country "cannot and does not accept the resolution just adopted."

Mr. Fischer said that Mr. Reagan has ordered Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger to halt plans for a meeting of a coordinating council on strategic cooperation.

ble use of FMS by third countries to purchase Israeli defense items and services.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin on Monday pushed legislation through the Israeli Knesset, or parliament, annexing the Golan Heights, which were used by Syria before the 1967 Arab-Israeli war to shell Israeli territory.

The legislation provided that Israeli law, jurisdiction and administration shall apply to the territory which Israeli seized during that war and has occupied ever since.

Mr. Fischer also said that Mr. Reagan's order will not affect U.S. military aid to Israel.

A senior U.S. official said any implementation of the strategic cooperation agreement would be based on progress in Mideast peace negotiations, the situation in Lebanon and "our overall perception of the situation in the Middle East."

Caller Claims Red Brigades Hold U.S. General Prisoner



Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier

VERONA, Italy — A U.S. Army general kidnapped from his home Thursday by four men posing as plumbers is being held in a Red Brigades "people's prison," according to a telephone call Friday in the name of the terrorist group.

Police threw up roadblocks and searched homes in northern Italy in the hunt for Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier, 50, the second-highest-ranking U.S. Army official in southern Europe and the victim of the first apparent political abduction of an American in Italy.

Police said they were taking seriously the claim made on behalf of the Red Brigades, the Marxist urban guerrilla group that kidnaped and killed former Italian Premier Aldo Moro in 1978.

Officials reported that the intruders had rifled the general's library and taken away a pile of papers. A statement issued by the NATO base in Verona said, however, that Gen. Dozier had not

the knowledge and encouragement and also by direct instruction of the Washington administration, the news agency said.

The Tass report claimed that the military took control in Poland because of Solidarity leaders and members of other groups "were preparing an armed putsch in the country."

The Pravda article, signed by Yuri Zhukov, the newspaper's chief commentator, said: "Setting great hopes on pressure, the U.S.A. will only appear before the whole world again in the ugliest form as a power which engages in interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states and resorts to methods which are inadmissible in international life."

In addition to the Pravda attack, the Soviet Army newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star) accused the CIA of playing "first fiddle in subversive activities against the Polish People's Republic."

Moscow Says U.S. Administration 'Instructed' Poles to Plan a Coup

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union, escalating its verbal duel with the United States, accused the Reagan administration Friday in a report by Tass of having given "direct instruction" to Polish extremists who planned an armed coup against the Warsaw government.

Earlier Friday, in its first commentary on the Polish situation, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda said U.S. leaders "obviously lose their equilibrium seeing how the Polish people are putting their own home in order, stopping the actions of the counterrevolutionary forces which enjoyed such great favor of their American and NATO friends and patrons."

Tass assailed President Reagan for having described Solidarity labor union activists as "freedom fighters" at the White House news conference Thursday in which he denounced last Sunday's imposition of martial law in Poland.

"The White House's position is not surprising if it is taken into consideration that the heads of the counterrevolutionary forces were preparing to fulfill their plans with

because it "saw its chance to implement its cherished goal — to weaken world Socialism, to wash Socialism out of Poland."

All that the counterrevolutionaries did in Poland received the imperialists' full approval and all-around support," said the article by Maj. Gen. M. Monin, who was described as a professor of history.

The sources of insolence and impertinence of Solidarity's leaders should be sought mainly beyond the ocean and in NATO circles in Europe," the article said.

It warned the United States not to continue attempts to use "political and economic means" to force the Warsaw Pact allies to follow any particular course, Washington suspended food aid to Poland following the imposition of martial law.

The new attacks on the West and the allegations of CIA links to the independent Solidarity labor movement in Poland came as Soviet bloc leaders were arriving in Moscow to celebrate President Leonid I. Brezhnev's 75th birthday on Saturday.



Salisbury fireman hosing the wreckage of the ruling party's offices that were hit by a bomb blast.

Bomb Blast Wrecks Headquarters Of Mugabe's Party; 6 Are Killed

By Jay Ross
Washington Post Service
SALISBURY — A powerful bomb Friday ripped apart the headquarters of Zimbabwe's ruling party in central Salisbury, killing six persons and injuring between 120 and 150.

A government spokesman said no leading members of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front party were among the dead.

The government news agency Zina, however, reported that a woman senator, Sunny Takawira, was injured. Most of the injured were released after treatment but 20 were hospitalized.

The blast, which shattered store windows for blocks around the party headquarters, came during the lunch hour when the streets were full of shoppers.

immediate information on who set off the explosion.

The claim of South African involvement, however, could well be the first in a round of charges that Pretoria was involved in the explosion.

Whites Arrested
Mr. Mugabe has charged that some whites in Zimbabwe, including members of former Prime Minister Ian Smith's Republican Front, are trying to overthrow his government.

liament, have been arrested in recent weeks but no charges have been brought yet.

In a speech last week, Mr. Mugabe accused some whites of having "one foot in Zimbabwe and another in South Africa." He called upon whites to be loyal to the country or leave.

There remains the possibility, however, that dissidents in ZANU-PF, a party that has known many rifts, could be responsible for the incident.

Ziana reported that the central committee of the ZANU and the Patriotic Front of Joshua Nkomo, Mr. Mugabe's coalition partner and chief political rival, had been due to meet in the building during the afternoon.

Letter From Warsaw
A Climate of Fear Pervades 'Normalization' Process

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Following is a letter received Thursday from John Durnan, Warsaw bureau chief of The New York Times, addressed to Robert B. Sempke Jr., the paper's foreign editor.

Dear Bob,
At least twice in the past 24 hours the official Polish press agency has used the word "normalization" to apply to events here.

"Normalization" is what happened to Czechoslovakia after a Warsaw Pact invasion crushed the "Prague Spring" of 1968. In the peculiar jargon of Communist officials, in which words can mean their opposite, it is the restoration of orthodox authority.

timidation, the military authorities here are trying to break the spirit of resistance of the workers' movement.

Tuesday evening, a caravan of 273 police cars, trucks water cannons and other hardware moved slowly through the city at rush hour. Thousands of onlookers were forced back onto the sidewalks, dark figures waiting on dirty snow banks and trees in the cold. It seemed a parade of brute force.

This morning at an early hour three secret policemen barged into the small apartment of a Polish journalist. They insisted that he sign a document asserting that he would no longer "act in a manner to oppose Socialism in Poland." He resisted and was bundled away.

"We can't talk here," says another Polish friend standing in a stairwell, with a glance at a man nearby, who said he was a taxi driver waiting for a customer. He may, or may not, have been listening.

It takes a long time for fear to go away, weeks or months even, in which people slowly learn that they can speak out or, emboldened by others, write more forcefully and honestly in the newspapers. But fear can come back as quickly as a door slamming.

Workers who gave up said afterwards that they felt isolated, with no idea of what was going on in other parts of the country. They were worn down, sometimes hungry, and began thinking of their children. Women among them began weeping. When the troops and policemen burst in, they were offered a chance to leave, unharmed, if they

With a massive show of manpower and equipment and a calculated campaign of intimidation...

Crackdown in Poland Denounced By West at Madrid Security Talks

MADRID — Western countries attending the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe strongly condemned on Friday the military takeover in Poland as a gross violation of East-West détente accords.

Delegate after delegate from the United States and West European countries used the last conference session before a Christmas recess to denounce the imposition of martial law.

The 35-state conference, which has been stalled for months over military and human rights issues, will reconvene Feb. 9 for another attempt to break the deadlock and revive détente, officials said.

Western delegates said they stepped up their criticism of the Polish crisis, despite demands from Warsaw's representatives not to interfere, because of the deteriorating situation there.

Austrian Ambassador Franz Caska, the prime mover behind a neutral and nonaligned compro-

mise plan proposed Wednesday, said the Polish situation had made agreement in Madrid impossible for the moment.

The Spanish delegation chief, Javier Ruperez, agreed that Poland's crisis had blocked agreement and accused the Soviet Union of a "clear lack of desire to negotiate in the last 48 hours."

The Madrid conference has been in sporadic session since November, 1980. The latest recess will be the fourth. The talks were originally supposed to finish nine months ago.

"We come back on Feb. 9 with the firm determination to conclude our work in one month," said the British negotiator, John Wilberforce. If no agreement could be reached by next March, the meeting would almost certainly be adjourned again until the autumn.

The 35 delegations — the United States, Canada, the Soviet Union and all the European states except Albania — are under pressure to vacate the Madrid conference

premises, which will be used as the main press center for the World Football Cup in Spain next June and July.

The U.S. delegate, Max M. Kampelman, condemned what he called arbitrary arrests, interference with the free movement of news and people, the use of violence against Polish workers and the attempt to stifle the Solidarity union movement.

All these were gross violations of the détente agreement signed by the 35 conference participants at the first meeting on European security in Helsinki six years ago, Mr. Kampelman said.

Mr. Wilberforce, speaking on behalf of the 10 Common Market countries, said the European Economic Community hoped the Polish people could solve their problems peacefully, "without any outside interference."

The Polish delegate, Wlodzimierz Konarski, replied that the Polish people needed understanding and not advice.



U.S. chief delegate to the European Security Conference, Max M. Kampelman, left, and his Soviet counterpart, Leonid Ilyichev, exchanged views on human rights during Friday's session.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Belgium Affirms Policy on Missiles

BRUSSELS — Belgium's new center-right coalition said Friday it would make a decision on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles dependent on the outcome of U.S.-Soviet arms talks, reaffirming the line adopted last year by a previous government that included Socialists.

Premier Wilfried Martens told the 212 members of the Chamber of Representatives that the government would consult every six months with its NATO allies on progress in the talks, which began last month in Geneva.

Mr. Martens, who is heading his fifth government in the space of three years, was presenting the program of his coalition, which groups the Flemish and French-speaking wings of the Social-Christians and the Liberals. The coalition, which holds 113 seats, was sworn in Thursday. He said the government would seek emergency powers until the usual end of next year enabling it to apply some economic measures without putting them to the assembly.

Report Says Soviet Sub Was Spying

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish chief of staff, releasing parts of his report on the grounding of a Soviet submarine earlier this year, said the submarine most likely violated Swedish territory on an intelligence gathering mission.

Gen. Lennart Ljung said "tests have confirmed that there was a matter of kilograms of Uranium 238" aboard the submarine and that for this there was no explanation "other than it was equipped with nuclear charges."

In the 12-page document, excerpts of a more comprehensive and classified paper prepared for the government, Gen. Ljung concluded that "the submarine carried out a planned incursion of the archipelago and grounded due to a late, too rapid and quick turn." The commander of the submarine claimed that the incident had happened because of "misnavigation due to radar fault and foggy weather."

British Miners to Vote on Strike Call

LONDON — Leaders of Britain's powerful National Union of Mine-workers voted, 109 to 3, on Friday to reject a 9.3-percent pay offer from the state coal board and to ask members to vote Jan. 14 and 15 on a national strike.

The last Tory government, led by Edward Heath, was brought down by a national coal miners' strike in 1974 which put the nation on a three-day working week as power supplies dwindled. Last February, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government capitulated under the threat of a miners' strike and scrapped plans to close 23 of the National Coal Board's 219 pits.

Arthur Scargill, the leftist leader of Yorkshire miners and president-elect of the miners' union, said the coal board could afford more because of increased output but was being coerced by Mrs. Thatcher's tight-money policies.

Israel Emigré Drops Bid for Post

TEL AVIV — Arye Genger, a wealthy emigré whose nomination to oversee Israel's military industry caused a protest strike by Defense Ministry employees, withdrew his nomination Friday.

Mr. Genger, 36, said that he would not take up the senior Defense Ministry post because of threats to his family and claims that "I am a traitor and a criminal." He emigrated to the United States in 1966 during an Israeli recession and rose to a \$200,000-a-year post as president of the McCrory pharmaceuticals chain. He did not return to Israel until this week, when Defense Minister Ariel Sharon nominated him to the senior ministry post.

Many Israelis were outraged at the nomination of a man who, born in Israel, had failed to return to fight in either the 1967 or the 1973 wars. Critics noted that, while accepting an Israeli government post, he had refused to give up his U.S. citizenship.

Prior Sees Catholic Shift Against IRA

LONDON — Britain's Northern Ireland Secretary, James Prior, said Friday that the province's 500,000 Roman Catholics are turning their backs on the Irish Republican Army, mainly because Catholic Church leaders have condemned the guerrillas.

Mr. Prior, speaking at a U.S. correspondents' luncheon, declared that the IRA's aim "is no longer about uniting Ireland — it's about Marxist domination."

The secretary said that "one of the most gratifying developments of the last few months has been the vastly different attitude of the Catholic Church.... It has spoken out more strongly than ever before against the IRA." Cardinal Tomas O'Fiaich, Catholic primate of all Ireland, declared last month that IRA membership is "a mortal sin."

Caller Claims Red Brigades Hold U.S. General Prisoner

(Continued from Page 1) possessed any classified documents.

Falco Accame, a Socialist member of the Italian parliament's defense committee, said in a formal question to the government that he was concerned about the threat to military secrets. He called for an investigation of reported links between the Red Brigades and Libya, as well as Soviet bloc countries.

A number of captured Red Brigades members have told police that the group has received weapons from Libya, according to court officials. The radical Arab nation has denied that it has given aid to the Red Brigades.

Gen. Dozier was kidnapped after his bodyguard drove him home from the nearby NATO base where he has been stationed since June, 1980.

"Four men armed and described as plumbers entered his home and after having struck the general, immobilized his wife with chains and adhesive tape and then fled with the hostage presumably locked in a trunk," a statement released by the NATO base said.

Lt. Col. Luciano Deleggio, a NATO spokesman, said that Gen. Dozier had a driver but that "it's impossible to have an escort 24 hours a day."

Van Abandonned

Police sources said Mrs. Dozier, 47, opened the door to the men, who said they had been sent to fix a leak in the apartment immediately below. They snuck the general when he resisted them, then put him in a trunk that they loaded onto a blue Fiat van with a Milan license plate. The van was later found abandoned on the outskirts of Verona.

"I feel that his putting up resistance would be very natural for him," Gen. Dozier's sister, Joan Townsend, told a television interviewer in Houston, Texas. "My brother is a very steadfast person — he's very strong in his convictions. He isn't a weak person. He wouldn't willingly submit to anything like that."

Mrs. Townsend said the U.S. State Department "put me in touch with my brother's wife, Judy. She was fine and said the military people took her someplace safe."

The general's sister said Mrs. Dozier tipped over the chair to which she was chained and banged her head on the floor, alerting the neighbors.

In Washington, the State Department convened a group of ex-

U.S. Fears Hidden Soviet Force in Poland More Than Open Action

By Don Oberdorfer and John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, following a series of high-level meetings here and abroad, has begun to come to grips with the Polish crisis by pinning the blame increasingly on the Soviet Union.

This is the significance of President Reagan's opening statement at his news conference Thursday, which went much further than U.S. public statements of the last five days in condemning imposition of martial law in Poland and in placing the responsibility on Moscow.

The statement also went much further than previous public utterances by most of the European allies. Only French President Francois Mitterrand, who was joined Thursday by British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, has taken a strong public position, and diplomatic exchanges to this point are reported to show little sign of a unified allied position.

In the first several days after the crackdown in Poland, the principal concern of senior U.S. officials was to avoid any word or deed that might create false expectations among the Polish people or be

cited by the Soviet Union to justify an open and all-out intervention. This concern remains.

As events have unfolded in Poland, however, the very murkiness of their motivation led to another concern: that Moscow might be able to manage a remote-control suppression so unclear in its origins and so uncertain in its aims that the West could not define or counteract it.

Such a possibility, even more than open Soviet intervention, is seen by Washington policy-makers as the "worst-case scenario" for Polish events.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. told members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee over lunch Thursday, according to participants, of his belief that the Polish crackdown was long in the planning, not an action taken because of last weekend's Solidarity union resolutions in Gdansk.

Mr. Haig said he could not confirm reports that the Soviet Union had given an ultimatum to Poland's Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski to crack down or face intervention, but he left no doubt that he considers the Russians ultimately responsible.

Mr. Haig is also reported to have forecast that even if Soviet force is applied directly in Poland,

Soviet divisions are not likely to pour across the borders in a dramatic and open fashion that would unite the West and the rest of the world in reaction.

More likely, the senators were told, would be a mildly worded request for Soviet help from Warsaw's leadership and an almost imperceptible increase in involvement of the three Soviet divisions stationed in Poland.

For the allies, especially, the question of the Soviet role is crucial to the question of counteraction.

Most of the attention in the two earlier rounds of top-level NATO discussions about Poland, in December, 1980, and last March, re-

volved around response to open Soviet military intervention, informed officials said. This was the main threat seen then, as Soviet troops appeared to be mobilizing to move.

Less Attention

There was much less attention given then, and no alliance agreements on a Polish scenario in which the Soviet role is ambiguous. And yet this increasingly seems to be the situation.

From the beginning, Mr. Haig and other senior U.S. officials made clear, as Mr. Reagan indicated Thursday, that major Western levers in the Polish situation are political and economic. Levers of

that kind can rarely be wielded effectively by a nation acting alone. They require allied cooperation and coordination.

The Carter administration learned that two years ago after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. After jumping out front with its grain embargo, the United States found its allies unwilling to cooperate on additional measures such as clamping down on high-technology exports to the Soviet Union, and the effort to pressure Moscow by isolating it economically proved unsuccessful.

While it is too early to know if the same thing would happen this time, there is a clearly widening divergence between the kind of strong rhetoric used by Mr. Reagan on Thursday and the far more circumspect statements of major West European leaders other than Mr. Mitterrand, Lord Carrington and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, who on Friday called the Polish situation "the most dangerous since the end of World War II."

As more dramatic reports leak out of Poland, European public opinion could shift. Even so, continuing uncertainty about the Soviet role would make a unified response difficult.

U.S. Aide Calls Intelligence Effort 'A Collective Failure'

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Pentagon executive has acknowledged that the U.S. government suffered "a collective failure" of intelligence-gathering by failing to anticipate that the Polish Army, rather than the Soviet Army, would crack down on the Solidarity union movement in Poland.

"The administration was taken

by surprise," Richard N. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, said Thursday.

"Afghanistan was also a surprise," Mr. Perle said of the 1979 Soviet intervention there. Those two surprises alone, he continued, raised the question of whether the U.S. government has been overly optimistic in assuming that it could detect large-scale mili-

tary actions long enough in advance to plan responses.

Regarding Poland, Mr. Perle did not single out for blame the CIA, the National Security Agency or any other government operation. Instead, he blamed "our concern to determine direct Soviet intervention."

The U.S. government is still pretty much in the dark about what really is happening in Po-

land, Mr. Perle said, adding that this is handicapping the administration's efforts to decide on the proper responses.

Mr. Perle said the sanctions that the administration had decided on before the Polish crackdown were tailored to the Soviet Union sending in troops. This has not happened, and Mr. Perle stressed that the administration is taking pains to avoid setting off such an action.

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Poland Pledges to Continue Tough Rule of Martial Law

(Continued from Page 1) combined to create the worst international crisis in 40 years.

The situation is very, very dangerous," Mr. Kreisky said. "It is, in fact, the most dangerous situation since World War II."

Mr. Schmidt warned that the Polish crisis could endanger the peace of Europe. "Not only do the Poles have fear," he told parliament. "All Europe knows its peace could be at stake."

Trudeau Position

Mr. Schmidt condemned the imposition of martial law. He said he is on the side of the Polish workers and supported the continuation of food shipments to Poland, urging West Germans to continue their contributions for relief supplies.

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said Friday that if martial law prevents a civil war in Poland "then I can't say it is bad." Mr. Trudeau, speaking at his weekly news conference in Ottawa, also said Canada will not suspend its food shipments to Poland, as the United States has done.

"Any effort to prevent a civil war is a positive step," the Canadi-

an leader said. He said a large-scale civil conflict in Poland might draw in the Soviet Union.

In Vienna, the Austrian Roman Catholic news agency Kathpress reported Friday that Polish authorities have restricted the movements of Polish bishops.

Quoting church sources in Poland, it said the restrictions varied in different regions, with bishops unable to reach parts of their dioceses outside areas defined by the authorities.

The Associated Press reported from Bonn that Poland has opened a telex line for Western news correspondents. It was the first news communication permitted from the Polish capital since martial law was declared Sunday.

Limits Reported

It quoted one of its reporters as saying correspondents would be able to report only what was carried in the official media and what they are able to see. Interviews would not be allowed, he said.

Despite emergency aid from the West, it was clear that the crisis was aggravating food shortages. Warsaw Radio said shops in the capital could not cope with the demand for bread and potatoes because of hoarding.

The radio said there should be enough bread for everybody and there was no need to hoard supplies. Special preparations had been made so that every family could stock up enough bread for the Christmas period, it said.

A Labor Ministry official told Poles Friday that some of them might have to work 12 hours a day or seven days a week to right the economy, Warsaw Radio said.

Senegambia Treaty Signed

The Associated Press

DAKAR, Senegal — The treaty uniting Senegal and Gambia to create the new confederation of Senegambia was signed here Thursday night by Presidents Abdou Diouf of Senegal and Sir Dawda K. Jawara of Gambia. It is to be submitted for ratification of the two nations' parliaments at a date still to be fixed.

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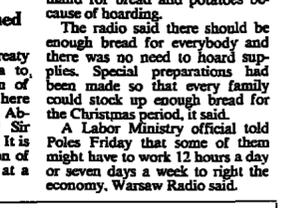
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Letter From Warsaw

Fear Pervades Process of 'Normalization'

(Continued from Page 1) would separate themselves from their leaders.

"We really had no other choice," said one worker at the Huta Warszawa steel mill. "They had live ammunition and their guns were raised. They seemed as scared as we were."

In other regions, resistance is still going on and some workers are apparently determined to repel an armed attack. But what the outcome will be cannot even be guessed.

"Poles always called the Czechs cowards for not resisting in '68," said one foreign visitor here who travels frequently throughout Eastern Europe. "Now they will have to eat their words. The Czechs were invaded by five armies, the Poles did it all by themselves."

A major factor in the ease with which martial law has been established so far was the Polish love and respect for the army. The army, like the flag and church, is a symbol of nationalism.

"All this time we were all looking at the army and saying that because it is mostly made up of conscripts it might not be loyal to the government," said one European diplomat. "What we didn't see was the other

side of the coin. Because the army contains so many sons and brothers, people were reluctant to move against it."

The most telling scene in the capital over the past three days, perhaps, occurred yesterday morning when busloads of soldiers moved into the Polish Academy of Science to break up a strike by some of the country's most eminent thinkers. The crowd was sullen and angry as the troops led away men in rumpled suits and spectacles and loaded them into a bus. But no one even threw a snowball. Minutes afterward, a truckload of soldiers goes past and, surprisingly, some of them waved to the crowd, for all the world like liberating soldiers, not agents of repression.

The military decree that was promulgated the morning after the army moved in was draconian, and it was prominently displayed on posters and the two newspapers allowed to publish. Penalties range from two years to death, for seemingly minor infractions. It simply overwhelmed people.

Soldiers posted at intersections throughout the city turned cars away and let others through, rerouting traffic without any logical rhyme or reason. It was effective psychological harassment.

One Polish journalist, sitting at a cafe and talking to a foreign colleague with a nervous glance over his shoulder from time to time, displayed the demoralization and depression that most Poles seem to be feeling. It was, he said, the intellectuals who would feel the backlash. All his journalist friends, he said, were now out of work. One by one, he predicted, new newspapers would open up and one by one his friends would be offered jobs, if they were judged reliable. "Now comes the time for true courage," he said. "I wonder how many will measure up. It's either that or going to the work center for a job as a street cleaner."

"We are back to 1951 and '52," he continued, referring to the Stalinist years. "It would take us 20 years to rebuild what we had here."

Solidarity, he suggested, has talked a great line, but at no time over the past 16 months did the union really prepare a plan to counter a massive display of force. It was not envisaged that things could turn around so quickly, he said. Nor was it even thought that fear could come back so quickly.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN DARTON.

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Solidarity, he suggested, has talked a great line, but at no time over the past 16 months did the union really prepare a plan to counter a massive display of force. It was not envisaged that things could turn around so quickly, he said. Nor was it even thought that fear could come back so quickly.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN DARTON.

U.S. Negotiating in Middle East For Rapid Deployment Force Base

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The commander of the Rapid Deployment Force has disclosed that the United States has begun negotiations with several Middle East nations to establish a forward headquarters in the region.

The commander, Lt. Gen. Robert C. Kingdon, declined Thursday to name the nations. But Pentagon officials suggested that they were Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, Oman and Saudi Arabia.

The effort to set up a forward headquarters in the Middle East was one more step in a long-range plan by the Joint Chiefs of Staff to establish a continuing U.S. military presence on the ground in the region, military officials said.

Gen. Kingdon also disclosed that in January, 1983, his force would be under a full-fledged, unified command, like the United States forces in the Atlantic and the Pacific. That would make the force a fully operational command, rather than a planning task force as it now is.

Gen. Kingdon, who currently reports to the secretary of defense through the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said his main headquarters would remain at MacDill Air Force Base in Tampa, Fla., but that a forward group of 150 to 200 people would be stationed in the Middle East.

He said there had been some discussion of having the members

of the forward headquarters afloat on Navy ships, but he preferred to have them ashore. He also said that he preferred storing weapons, ammunition, and supplies ashore, rather than on ships, but he noted that so far no Middle East nation had invited the United States to do so. Israel has offered to permit the United States to store some war materiel, but Gen. Kingdon said he had not been consulted about that possibility.

The general also indicated that recent experience had shown that the time needed to deploy his forces in the Gulf region had been shortened slightly. He said that given adequate warning time — four or five days notice from intelligence services — he could deploy an airborne brigade of 2,500 men in the region in 48 hours, and a full division in 10 to 14 days.

Reporting on the recent deployment of his force to Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman for an exercise called Operation Bright Star, Gen. Kingdon said that all four nations had invited his force to return for more extensive maneuvers. The invitation from Oman was considered noteworthy since the Omanis had been reluctant to take part and had insisted that no more than 1,000 marines land there for no more than 30 hours.

Gen. Kingdon said he would like to send a U.S. force to train in Egypt's upper Nile area in the summer, when temperatures rise to well over 100 degrees. "A desert is a desert is a desert, but that is really desert," he said.

The Bright Star exercise took seven weeks this year, involved 6,000 American military personnel and cost about \$69 million, much of it to pay for transporting troops and weapons. Last year, the first

Rites for Actress Slain in Robbery Held in Moscow

United Press International

MOSCOW — A thousand mourners attended the funeral Friday of movie actress Zoya Fyodorova, 69, whose private life was as dramatic as any film script and ended in murder.

The actress was shot to death in her apartment a week ago and official documents attributed the shooting to robbers. First reports had said that she died of heart failure.

Miss Fyodorova became internationally known for her love affair with a U.S. Navy officer based in Moscow during World War II. Their child, Victoria, finally joined her father in the United States in 1975.

Victoria, who lives in the United States where she married an airline pilot, was unable to come to the funeral but attended a memorial service in Manhattan.

Miss Fyodorova won fame with her wartime films such as "A Musical Story" and "Fellow Women Soldiers."

such exercise took about three weeks, involved 1,400 Americans, cost about \$25 million and took place only in Egypt.

Gen. Kingdon said one of this year's problems was "an acute shortage" of American military personnel who could speak Arabic. He said he had less than 100, and wanted several hundred so that he could have them at company level.

The general said he also noticed difficulties in tactical communications among units in the field, a shortcoming that was discovered last year. "We need new communications gear," he said.

He said the M-16, the standard rifle for American infantrymen, did not have enough range for the desert, where enemies can be seen at long distances. But he said he had made no recommendation about getting a new rifle.

Negotiations Denied

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — A State Department spokesman denied Friday that the United States was negotiating with several Middle Eastern nations to secure an advance headquarters for the Rapid Deployment Force in the region.

The spokesman said: "At this time, no negotiations are under way, and we do not expect there to be any. There may ultimately be a headquarters at sea."

Flight Engineers Call For Strike in France

Reuters

PARIS — French flight engineers on Friday threatened to stage a 48-hour strike that could disrupt pre-Christmas services in and out of French airports.

The work stoppage, scheduled for Tuesday and Wednesday, was called to protest Air France's decision to buy Boeing 737s and to operate them with a pilot and co-pilot instead of a three-man crew, thus dropping the engineer, they said. Strike action would affect mainly short and medium-range flights in Europe, Air France officials said.

U.S. Envoy Visits Morocco

The Associated Press

RABAT, Morocco — Gen. Vernon L. Walters, the Reagan administration's ambassador, arrived in Rabat Thursday for talks with King Hassan II that are expected to focus on Morocco's request for U.S. arms to aid its war against Polisario guerrillas in the western Sahara, official sources said.

DEATH NOTICE

Her friends regret to announce the death of **MARION HANNAH WINTER** on December 15 at her Paris address, 88 Rue Michel-Ange, 75016 Paris. Cremation, customary here, by the Dean of the American Cathedral will take place in the Columbarium of Pere-Lachaise Cemetery on Monday, December 21 at 16:30.

Mubarak to Visit Europe

United Press International

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak will travel to France, the United States and West Germany in February for eight days on his first official foreign tour. Al-Ahram newspaper reported Friday.

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Reagan Seen Amending Vow Not to Raise Taxes

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan said Thursday that he had "no plans for increasing taxes in any way," but a White House spokesman said later that Mr. Reagan did not mean to rule out all forms of "revenue enhancement."

Mr. Reagan's emphatic remark at first appeared to be a major policy statement, since he is in the final stages of preparing a budget for the fiscal year 1983 that could include a record deficit of about \$100 billion. The fiscal year 1983 begins next Oct. 1.

Key advisers, including the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, and the budget director, David A. Stockman, have urged Mr. Reagan to impose new taxes to help reduce that deficit. The president's remark, which came near the end of the sixth news conference of his term, indicated that he had rejected that advice.

However, Larry Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, said the president had amended his statement a few minutes after leaving the 40-minute session with reporters in the East Room.

Other Proposals

Mr. Reagan meant that he would stick to his program to reduce income tax rates by 25 percent over three years, Mr. Speakes said. "But there are other proposals floating around that we're going to look at," Mr. Speakes added, making it clear he was speaking for the president.

These proposals, which the administration calls "revenue enhancements," include increases in

excise taxes and the closing of "loopholes" to require higher payments under existing taxes, Mr. Speakes said.

Mr. Reagan indicated that he would stand by his pledge to oppose a "windfall profits" tax on natural gas production as prices were decontrolled. He said, however, that he supported accelerated lifting of the price controls. White House aides and Republican congressional leaders have said that such a tax might be acceptable as a legislative trade-off for speedier decontrol.

The president also said he had no objection to voluntary affirmative action plans by labor and management to expand job opportunities for minorities. He refused to say whether Richard V. Allen would be allowed to resume his job as national security adviser, but he said that he did not think Labor

Secretary Raymond J. Donovan should step aside if a special prosecutor is appointed to investigate kickback charges against Mr. Donovan.

Blunt Terms Used

On economic issues, Mr. Reagan departed from the optimistic tone of his previous news conferences. He repeated, in the bluntest terms he has used so far, that he had abandoned his hope of balancing the budget by 1984, and he denied that he had ever promised to do so.

Picking up a theme that has become increasingly common at the White House, Mr. Reagan also said that earlier administrations were to blame for the recession that began in the ninth month of Mr. Reagan's term.

"You can't undo in 11 weeks what it took several decades to create," said Mr. Reagan, who appar-



President Reagan addressing news conference this week.

Clerics, Laity in N.Y. Assail Cardinal's View On Nuclear Deterrence

By Kenneth A. Briggs
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In an unusual protest, a group of priests, brothers, nuns, church officials and members of the laity of the archdiocese of New York have openly criticized Cardinal Terence Cooke, the New York archbishop, for asserting that nuclear deterrence can be "morally tolerated if a nation is sincerely trying to come up with a rational alternative."

The critics asserted in a 1,000-word statement being circulated for signatures that the cardinal's views as set forth in his annual letter to chaplains on Dec. 7 were "clearly contradicted by the developing position of his fellow bishops" on the issue of nuclear weapons.

They referred to a statement by the 1976 conference of bishops that condemned both the stockpiling of nuclear weapons and the making of threats to use them. They further admonished the cardinal for implying that a limited nuclear war could be waged.

In New York, the clergy and laity have seldom publicly spoken out against a position taken by the cardinal, who wrote the letter in his capacity as military vicar.

List of Objections

Among the supporters of the protest is the Intercommunity Center for Justice and Peace, a coalition of the 33 major religious orders in the New York area with a combined total of 10,000 members. Sister Margaret Gallardi, the group's director, said the center's board approved signing the document and voted to prepare a separate "open letter" to the cardinal on the subject.

The list of objections to "several of the positions taken by Cardinal Cooke's letter" contained 60 signatures as of Thursday afternoon. The Rev. Paul Dieter, the Catholic chaplain of Columbia University who coordinated the effort and supervised the drafting of the statement late Wednesday, said many more were expected to sign.

Among those who signed the statement were the Rev. Richard Dillon, professor of sacred scripture at St. Joseph's archdiocesan seminary in Yonkers; the Rev. Patrick Carroll, administrator of St. Thomas Aquinas Parish in the Bronx; the Rev. Robert Ritchie,

Libyan Threat 'Real,' President Says, Denies Officials Overreacted

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan dismissed suggestions that his administration had overreacted to reports of Libyan assassination teams, saying that "the threat was real" and that it was based on information from several sources.

Mr. Reagan told a news conference Thursday that it would be "very foolish" to relax recently increased security measures. "I can only tell all of you that our information on this entire matter has come from not one, but several, widespread sources," he said. "We have complete confidence in it."

The president denied that he or his aides had been the initial source for articles on assassination teams. He said: "The news, claiming leaks from unidentified sources, made it public at a time when we had held this entire matter confidential for a long time because we believed that we had a better opportunity of apprehending any terrorists or terrorist squads if it was not made public. And so we're sorry that we had to do that."

Last week, partly in response to the reported threat of assassination teams, the White House banned travel by Americans to Libya and advised all Americans living there to leave. A senior administration official said the measures were aimed at ending the "current lawless behavior" of Col. Moammar Qadhafi, the Libyan leader.

Skepticism Rises

Mr. Reagan's remarks were made amid rising skepticism in the press and some government quarters about the threat and administration comments about them.

Former President Jimmy Carter said recently that he had been the object of similar threats while in office but had avoided public comment. Senior administration officials acknowledged that doubts had arisen about the existence of "hit teams," but said the questions

U.S. University Seeks Student Cheating on CB

The Associated Press

COLUMBIA, Mo. — University officials are on the lookout for a student who wired himself to a small citizens band radio during a final exam so friends outside could broadcast answers to him.

The answers to a money and banking exam at the University of Missouri apparently were called in to the student by two friends in a parked car about 70 feet (about 21 meters) from the auditorium where the test was given. A professor of economics, Donald Schilling, who gave the test, has offered a \$25 reward for information on the culprit.

Prof. Schilling was tipped off about the culprit by another faculty member who had dealt with cheaters using the citizens band radio before and who picked up the clandestine broadcast.

Walter Johnson, the associate professor who played radio detective, said he has made a point of monitoring CB radio bands during final exams week ever since he caught some students cheating over the airwaves a few years ago. The two broadcasters apparently got a copy of the test in the crush of students entering the auditorium, Prof. Schilling said.

Carter Says Reagan's Radical Shifts In Foreign Policy Endanger Peace

By Robert G. Kaiser
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Former President Jimmy Carter has strongly criticized his successor's foreign policies, accusing President Reagan of abandoning the traditional bipartisan "approach to American diplomacy."

Speaking Thursday to the Council on Foreign Relations, Mr. Carter said Mr. Reagan had made "radical changes in foreign policy" that endangered world peace, jeopardized the Camp David accords and increased the perils of nuclear proliferation.

Mr. Carter had hardly a nice word to say for his successor, indicating that he has been stung by Mr. Reagan's failure to make any use of Mr. Carter's expertise. Mr. Carter noted that he had consulted regularly with his predecessor in the White House, Gerald R. Ford.

Mr. Carter received standing ovations from his audience at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Chairman David Rockefeller described the audience as the largest in the history of the council.

Demonstrations 'Troubling'

Mr. Carter's strongest words were directed at Mr. Reagan's unclear policies. Citing the strategic arms limitation process as a classic example of fruitful, bipartisan foreign policy, Mr. Carter said the

Scientists Spot Fault Stretching Breadth of U.S.

The Associated Press

ST. LOUIS — Scientists have discovered what could be one of the world's largest continental faults, stretching from Washington state to the southern tip of the Appalachian Mountains.

The fault is inactive and poses no danger of earthquakes, said Associate Prof. Raymond E. Arvidson of Washington University. He said the fault is not likely to become active again.

The 1,700-mile (2,720-kilometer) rift — nearly three times the length of the San Andreas Fault in California, where earthquakes frequently occur — was found by satellite pictures and other research, said Prof. Arvidson.

"Our first reaction was: 'It just can't be — it's just too big,'" he said. The rift may provide clues about how the continents were formed and how they respond to stresses between plates in the earth's crust, he said.

Creationists Admit Likely Defeat As Trial Ends in Arkansas Case

By Philip J. Hilts
Washington Post Service

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — The Arkansas creation trial ended this week with the backers of the creationist law conceding their probable defeat even before the judge has ruled.

The trial ended Thursday after nine days of argument over the new Arkansas law, a bill drafted by leading creationists as a model for legislatures all over the United States. The bill demands the teaching of "creation science" whenever evolution is mentioned in public schools.

U.S. District Court Judge William Overton said he will rule on the case in a week.

Case 'Disappointing'

The "handling of this case was very disappointing," said Carl A. Hunt, head of the Creation-Science Legal Defense Fund. Mr. Hunt said that state Attorney General Steve Clark handled the case "so poorly" that there is little or no chance of winning.

"But even if this case is lost, that doesn't make our cause a hopeless case," Mr. Hunt said. He said creationists are preparing for a similar legal battle in Louisiana, where a virtually identical law has been passed. "There, we'll be able to make points of law that Steve [Clark] didn't even comprehend in this case."

The Rev. W. A. Blount, leader of the Evangelical Fellowship in Little Rock who has for years backed the teaching of creationism in Arkansas, said before the trial ended, "It's heartbreaking. I heard the opening statement and I knew from that point we would lose. Steve Clark was outgunned. Everybody knows it."

Leading creationists have criticized the handling of the trial since the two chief creationist lawyers were told by the Arkansas attorney general that they could not be the lead attorneys for the state in the case. The two attorneys, according to Mr. Hunt, will lead the defense of the Louisiana law.

In contrast to the gloom of the creationists, the American Civil Liberties Union and lawyers from the New York firm of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, were jubilant.

"It was no contest," said Bruce Ennis, head of the national ACLU office. "The attorney general's office did the best they could, but they had nothing to work with."

For the scientists who came to testify against the law, the trial was an important turning point, several of them said. "Scientists didn't feel this thing [the movement to put creationism in schools] was real," said Harold Morowitz, a biochemist from Yale University. "The situation seemed so surreal, so like theater of the absurd that scientists thought it would go away. We thought the problem was solved in the 1920s."

"This case convinced us that it is real," he said. Active opposition to the creation-science movement will now begin in earnest, he said.

Stephen Jay Gould, a Harvard paleontologist who was also a witness at the trial, said, "This is a major case, the most important legal test since the Scopes trial, and the first legal test anywhere of creation science itself" and whether it ought to be put in schools.

Mr. Gould was referring to the celebrated monkey trial in Tennessee in the 1920s when a schoolteacher, John T. Scopes, was put on trial for teaching evolution. Backers of evolutionary theory lost in that case and the teaching of the subject was set back for decades.

The Arkansas law defines creation science as the notion that the world and all its creatures were created by a supernatural event, all at once, a relatively short time ago.

Mining, Drilling Proposed In 5 U.S. Recreation Areas

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Interior Department has proposed regulations to open portions of five national recreation areas run by the National Park Service to mining for minerals and drilling for oil and gas.

The five areas are Lake Meade in Arizona and Nevada, Glen Canyon in Utah and Arizona, Whitekeytown in California and Ross Lake and Lake Chelan in Washington.

The proposed regulations reportedly have been sent to the Office of Management and Budget.

Meanwhile, the Park Service is expected by Interior Department officials to announce soon a reversal of a decision made in 1979 to bar motorized boat and raft traffic on the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon.

Both decisions are being attacked by environmental groups, which assert that the actions are examples of Interior Secretary James G. Watt's efforts to open protected public lands to economic exploitation.

Capitol Police Given Wider Security Duties

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Apparently propelled by fears of a Libyan assassination squad, a little-noticed bill that zipped through Congress gives the Capitol Police Force the expanded mission of protecting members of Congress anywhere in the United States.

Passed without debate in the adjournment rush, it transforms the 1,100 policemen from a parochial agency restricted to the Capitol and environs into one whose officers could be dispatched around the country to protect members and officers of the House and Senate and their families when they travel.

Conflicting explanations were given for its sudden appearance. The Senate sponsor, Theodore F. Stevens, Republican of Alaska, called it merely a "housekeeping effort" that would give the police power to move in a wider sphere around the Capitol where street crime is common, such as in the Union Station area. He denied any connection with the report of Libyan assassins.

However, a House Democrat who asked not to be identified said the reason was concern over reports that a Libyan terrorist team was being sent to the United States to assassinate government leaders.

Precautionary Measure

Howard S. Liebenow, the Senate sergeant at arms, who is the supervisor of the force, agreed that the reported Libyan threat had been a catalyst in passing the bill but said it had been planned for as long as three years as a precautionary measure in case congressmen are threatened.

Congressional leaders were briefed two weeks ago on alleged dangers from Libyans sent to kill U.S. leaders, possibly including source senators, but the details have never been divulged.

Since then, Mr. Liebenow said

Threat at U.S. Airport

United Press International

SAN FRANCISCO — Authorities closed part of San Francisco International Airport to patrol terminals in response to threats demanding \$3 million from airlines Thursday. Airport police reported they were advised in a telephone call that there was a bomb in a luggage locker. No explosives were found, an FBI spokesman said.

To brunch or not to brunch is not the question for le Prince de Galles

The brunch au Prince de Galles is a must which offers shredded wheat à la Surrey, assorted Danish pastries, smoked sturgeon, smoked salmon, scrambled eggs aux Kivis, crab beignets, Yorkshire sausages, leg of lamb steak, Coeser's sauce, cottage cheese with fruit salad, cheese cake, strawberry shortcake, champagne by Pommery et Greno, etc., etc.

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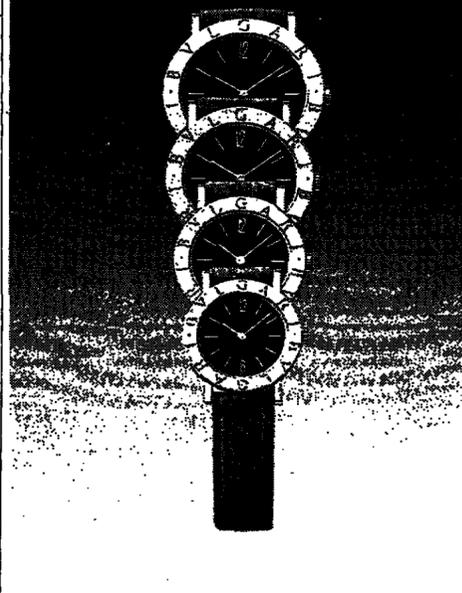
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Free Ride for Moscow?

President Reagan was cool, restrained, "responsible" in his comments on Poland Thursday, and therein lies a keen dilemma. He said the Polish Army's crackdown had the Soviet Union's "full knowledge and support" — that much is evident — but he stopped short of saying the crackdown was instigated and being directed by Moscow.

On the contrary, he called upon "the government of Poland" to re-establish the conditions for internal dialogue, suggesting that Poland's freedom was "at stake" but, unlike Afghanistan's two years ago, had not yet been "lost." Although he did warn against "overt" Soviet military interference, essentially he let the Soviets off scot-free.

What was the meaning of this carefully contrived performance? The president presumably is trying to keep his policy options open and to limit his analysis to what is actually known about the unfolding Polish situation and the Soviet role in it. With the credibility he already has as an adversary of Soviet expansionism, clearly he felt it was enough for him to speak sharply about the violence now being done in Poland. He did not have to specify what he might do later on.

But there is something gross about not putting the blame where it most belongs, on the Kremlin. It is the Soviets who have throttled Polish liberty for 30-odd years (in the modern period), who applied the pressures that created Solidarity and who precipitated Gen. Jaruzelski's move — whatever the actual consultations, whatever his motives — last

Sunday. There is a practical reason to call on the Polish government to get back on the political track: to pre-empt a harsher Soviet intervention. It has the effect, however, of giving Moscow a free ride.

The food question underlines the inconsistency gripping Mr. Reagan. He has suspended the food aid due to be sent to Poland, where the deliveries presumably would feed people the United States cares deeply about. Meanwhile, he is shipping 23 million tons of grain to the Soviet Union.

There is an explanation based on tactics. Now that the Polish Army has moved, the food suspension may help pry it off Solidarity's back. Since the Soviet Army has not yet moved, the threat of a grain embargo may help keep it home. But it is not an explanation that will comfort anyone with a sense of the larger political and moral stakes.

Why shouldn't the Soviets, the really guilty ones, pay? It may be "better" for the Poles to be contending with a Polish Army than with a Soviet army: the Polish Army is likely to take fewer lives and to be sooner steered back toward politics and reform.

The ranking thing is that it is better for the Soviets, too. They are spared the unpleasantness of getting their own hands dirty and the inconvenience of suffering the costs. It is an irony, a trade-off, that bears continued close watching so that Americans will not turn out to have been tricked and the Poles ruined at the end.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Cry From Poland

The unofficial news now trickling out of Poland speaks volumes. The Catholic bishops describe an "entire nation terrorized by military force." John Darnott of The Times writes of a social order shattered by palpable fear. The Polish people are suffering a new kind of "atomic" attack — the isolation of every individual from every other so that in lonely desperation millions might yield up the liberties won only over decades.

The news not heard from Poland is equally revealing. Three or four days of parading his power was all that Gen. Jaruzelski should have needed to prove himself Polish first and Communist second — to show the will and freedom to persuade moderate church and union leaders to help him restore a productive order. Lech Walesa and Archbishop Glemp would then have appeared at his side to counsel discipline and nonviolence. The roads of Poland would have been thrown open so that all could observe the regime's control, or at least the people's acquiescence.

Instead, the ominous blackout continues. Even in arrest and isolation, not a single leader of Solidarity has been given terms or hope enough to be entrusted with a microphone, or even telephone. Their silence is an unmistakable cry to resist, at least in spirit and conscience. So is the church's remarkable manifesto calling the freedom of Mr. Walesa and other union leaders an "indispensable" condition of peace.

Gen. Jaruzelski has lost the gamble that "Polish hands will not spill Polish blood." To demoralize his people further, he is reduced

to boasting about the loyalty of the security forces that finally opened fire. But for that, he must also advertise the fact of resistance.

Now the contest is for the conscience of the soldiers. Yet even if they pass his test, what can the general expect of the workers when they sullenly return to work? If they do not sabotage his machines, how well can they perform under such duress?

President Reagan has eloquently expressed America's revulsion at these events. He is right to blame the Soviet Union first of all and to eliminate the distinction that his spokesmen had been making between Warsaw's massive repression and Moscow's direct intervention.

The president was also right to declare a moratorium on economic aid to Poland until civil and union rights are restored. Warsaw Radio had begun to crow about the applause of Western bankers, whose only concern this week seemed to be the \$30 billion that Poland owes them.

The Polish economy is shattered and so is the pretense that new loans and rolling over old ones can prevent default. Aid to Poland from now on will be what it always should have been: a political instrument by which to keep encouraging evolutionary change in the Communist system.

The catastrophic failures of that system threaten not only the well-being of the Polish people. They inspire brutalities that jeopardize Poland's relations with all civilized peoples and, inevitably, the peace of Europe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Irish Visitors

The State Department has either a confused policy or a double standard with regard to visas for political figures from Northern Ireland. It is now in the position of having refused a visa to Owen Carron, a Catholic member of the British parliament, while continuing to honor a visa issued earlier to Ian Paisley.

Both men are leaders of the extreme wings of their religious groups in Ulster. Is one then more "likely" than the other "to engage in activities which would be prejudicial to the public interest, or endanger the welfare, safety or security of the United States?"

Everyone knows Ian Paisley. We see him regularly on our TV screens sputtering and raging, arming civilians, threatening and challenging anyone who wants to take the smallest step toward reconciliation in Ulster. We do not know Owen Carron so well, a man who was campaign manager for Bobby Sands, the IRA hunger striker elected to parliament while he was in prison. After Mr. Sands' death, Mr. Carron ran for his seat and won. He encouraged the hunger strikers and, according to the State Department, thus condones the IRA's terror tactics.

While some in Congress have played to what they mistakenly believe to be the wishes of Irish-Americans and have all but embraced the IRA, other members have had the courage and the good sense to speak out strongly against fund-raising efforts that really finance terrorist activities. These sensible people speak not just for the large majority of Irish-Americans, but also for this country

as a whole, in condemning any American support for terrorists in any form.

Surely, that is the policy of our government. But in carrying out that policy, is it necessary or advisable to keep out of the country persons who represent extreme positions but who are not themselves terrorists? Two other reasons have been advanced for keeping out Mr. Carron. First, his entry to the United States would offend the British and the Irish Republic, though neither nation asked that he be excluded, and he is free to travel in both of them. Second, he would be a sympathetic fund-raiser for the IRA. But Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, herself a former member of the British parliament and the recent victim of attempted murder by the Ulster Defense League, is better known in this country than is Mr. Carron. And surely the families of the hunger strikers who died are more sympathetic advocates of the IRA cause. Yet both Mrs. McAliskey and these family members were granted visas.

Why were their visas granted while Mr. Carron's was denied? And, more important, why has Mr. Paisley been granted permission to visit while Mr. Carron has not?

The American people are far less susceptible to the ravings of extremists than the State Department apparently believes. One close look at Messrs. Paisley and Carron would probably do more to reduce the enthusiasm of their supporters than would excluding them entirely. Let them both in. Let us see for ourselves.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

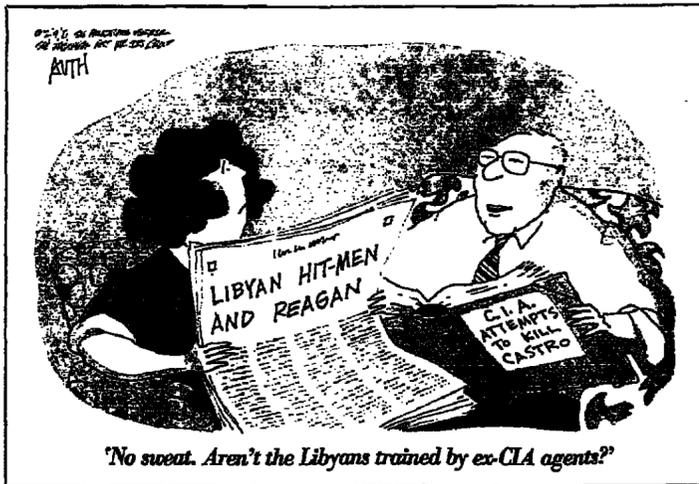
Dec. 19: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1906: Maltreatment of Japanese

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt's Japanese Message is regarded as getting away from the school issue in California and raising the general issue of maltreatment of the Japanese, which comes within the province of the treaty. The report deals with the maltreatment of Japanese because they were Japanese, with boycotts of restaurants, blacklisting of restaurant keepers who had to pay to have the boycott withdrawn, and a general harshness of action similar to the Chinese disorders two generations ago. One of the most distinguished scientists in Japan, Dr. F. Ozono, who went to San Francisco to study the causes of the earthquake, was stoned in the streets by hoodlums.

1931: Jack Diamond's Luck Ends

ALBANY, N.Y. — Gangland has caught up with Jack Diamond. He was found in his bed in a lodging house in a quiet section of the city, three bullet wounds in his head — dead. The gangster's execution came 10 hours after the verdict of the jury that acquitted him on a kidnapping charge — his 24th victory in a long series of tussles with the law. Three times before, rival racketeers had pumped lead into Diamond, but the frail, consumptive gang leader had survived. His luck, which gave him the title "Clay Pigeon of the Underworld" and "Big Shot — At," failed to hold this time. An undetermined number of gunmen put him on the spot after he celebrated his acquittal by a drinking party.



Could Brezhnev Be Smiling?

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The British prime minister, disappointed by the German chancellor's indifference to proper standards of debate, urged him to try harder to present "well-marshalled arguments."

Although there is, I believe, only one photograph of Hitler smiling (it is of him examining a model of the first Volkswagen), surely he smiled broadly about Neville Chamberlain's suggestion. But no broader than Brezhnev must be smiling about the West's reaction to events in Poland.

The efficiency of Moscow's move, through its friends in Warsaw, is not just in its Hitlerian dispatch. (He, too, worked on weekends, in occupying the Rhineland and the Anschluss.) With a single strike, Moscow has secured the northern flank of the Warsaw Pact and has set NATO nations to doing the one thing they do in crisis, making noises like the crackling of empty, dried corn husks.

The London Times' report of Brezhnev's declaration of war in 1914 began: "Back in 1870..." A report on today's condition of NATO might begin: "Back in 1945..." Or "Back in 1961..." Or "Back in 1975..."

Some people, flinching from the facts about today's moral abdication, will argue that the military

decisions that led to the Yalta agreement in 1945 made "understandable" even "inevitable." NATO's passive acceptance of the Berlin Wall in 1961. And they will argue that the acceptance made redundant the ratification of Helsinki in 1975 of Soviet hegemony over Eastern Europe. But such argument is a symptom of the degeneration of political will that is the real explanation for the West's supine reaction to events in Poland. NATO nations seem incapable of any common theme other than approbation for Russia's "non-involvement," a parent fiction.

What is outrageous is the absence of outrage. The protests are perfunctory to the point of politeness. Imagine what would be the reactions of NATO governments if the Greek or Spanish military imposed martial law. Remember the outrage when Chile's Salvador Allende was overthrown in 1973? Some governments broke diplomatic relations before they knew who had done what, or why.

Given the primacy of commercial values in the societies that achieved prosperity behind NATO's shield when it really was a shield, it is hard to imagine what "grave consequences" the NATO nations are threatening in the event that Soviet involvement in Poland becomes so conspicuous

that it cannot be obligingly denied in the West.

NATO governments could inflict severe economic punishment on Poland's tormentors and could, by so doing, summon their citizens to a renewed seriousness about the struggle they are in. But the Russians know from the Reagan administration's words and deeds how much the administration dislikes grain embargoes and other interferences with free trade. And this year there are no Olympics not to go to.

Wishful Thinking

With West Germany, the heart of NATO, positioning itself as an intermediary between the alliance and its adversary, what remains of the alliance? Soviet troubles — in Poland, Afghanistan and domestically — have given rise in the West to a cottage industry in the wishful-thinking business, a cottage industry producing predictions that the Soviet empire will soon crumble like stale Stalin cheese. But what shows signs of crumbling is the alliance that was called into existence to contain the Soviet Empire.

Henry Kissinger notes that many NATO nations seem to believe that their identity should be measured by their diplomatic distance from America. Increasingly, the leaders and publics of Europe and America lack the emotional attachment to NATO that once derived from personal involvement in the creative response to danger that produced the alliance. NATO nations increasingly gauge the success of their diplomacy by their relations with Russia, rather than with members of the alliance. And, Kissinger says, negotiations have come to be considered psychiatric exercises for establishing an atmosphere of good will.

The end of U.S. strategic nuclear superiority has meant the end of the ability to use threats of general war to enforce regional security. Europe increasingly rejects the concept of nuclear war for regional defense, and refuses to invest sufficiently in conventional forces to make any other war-fighting plan credible. As Kissinger says, if peace is the sole goal of NATO nations, the alliance lacks the political coherence that is a prerequisite for its continuation, and the future belongs to the power that is prepared to threaten war.

NATO is in imminent danger of becoming as ornamental as most modern monarchies. It has been said that modern monarchs are to life what illustrations are to books. But illustrations are pleasant luxuries and do no harm, which can be said of an alliance that perpetuates delusions of security.

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Christening a Submarine With Help From Above

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — My failure to have remarked rapaciously on the virtues of the secretary of the Navy is to be taken as evidence not of his shortcomings but of mine.

He has transfused much energy and intelligence in the enterprise of rebuilding the fleet, which suffered as much devastation at the hands of President Carter, whose name will live in infamy, as at Pearl Harbor. But his prodigies as a shipbuilder are not the subject of this column, which addresses his strutting exchange with Bishop Thomas J. Drury of Corpus Christi, Texas.

Here is what happened. The elders of Corpus Christi put pressure on the Navy Department to name a vessel after the city, an altogether conventional request, particularly coming from a city by the sea. The Navy acknowledged the request by naming a newly commissioned nuclear submarine the "Corpus Christi." The city passed a formal resolution of gratitude and that would have been that — except that Bishop Thomas J. Drury wrote to Secretary John Lehman to protest, on the grounds that it was not fitting to name a warship "Corpus Christi."

One assumes that Bishop Drury is an elderly bishop, and therefore recalls, from the days when Latin was the universal liturgical instrument of the church, what exactly Corpus Christi means, which is "body of Christ." Twenty years after Hiroshima, a group of modernists within the Catholic Church ganged up against the use of Latin so that the sons of Corpus Christi are probably unaware what it actually is that their city is named after. On the other hand, that knowledge is presumably not denied to the Russians, whose KGB can penetrate most secrets, regardless of how zealously the modernists in the Vatican protect them.

Secretary Lehman answered the bishop, and began by reminding him that naming a naval vessel "Corpus Christi" was not a historical precedent, since America deployed vessels so named during World War II and Vietnam. The Brazilian Navy has a vessel called the Espirito Santo — and so on.

Mr. Lehman then reflected on the positive effects that can come from recalling the historical background of American creations, which include not only submarines, but also cities. We cannot know whether the crime rate in Los Angeles would diminish if it were widely advertised that the city was named after Our Lady, Queen of Angels; but it could hardly hurt. The alternative, of course, is to take such names as "St. Paul, Minn.," and strip them of their Christian heritage; but that would be the opposite of exorcism, hardly commending itself to the bishop of Corpus Christi, who precisely wishes to remind us what the city's name is supposed to celebrate.

Then Secretary Lehman jollied the bishop along by reminding him that wholly secular uses of saintly references are simply a fact of life, and who can change it — as when you run into such headlines in the sport pages as "B.C. Crushes Holy Cross," or, "St. Andrew Edges Holy Spirit." As a graduate of St. Joseph's College in Pennsylvania,

the secretary is presumably familiar with the problem, or why.

But then Mr. Lehman struck. He quoted from St. Augustine ("To maintain peace within the natural order of men, rulers require the power and decision to declare war") and St. Paul ("not without cause does he carry a sword, for he is God's minister").

"My concern is as a Catholic with the theme that seems to underlie this issue: that naval ships and even military service are somehow profane and less worthy of association with the Sacred Name, than, for instance, the city itself. I am sure that the real significance of the name of our submarine, suggestive of unity and peace among men, will be reflected in the profession of her commander and crew. They recognize that their essential mission is to keep the peace. A noble, ethical and virtuous mission fully recognized in traditional church teaching."

The bishop probably wishes he had been hit by the submarine, rather than his commander. Let us pray for him, as we do for peace.

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Letters

Vindication

Concerning the report (IHT, Dec. 15) correctly stating that Swiss authorities have dropped charges against me stemming from my arrest in Zurich on April 10:

It was the state prosecutors' office who announced that all charges against me were being dropped. Those charges were dropped due mainly to a lack of evidence and not solely a lack of jurisdiction. Had it simply been a question of jurisdiction, the state prosecutors' office would have made that announcement seven months ago. When they began what turned into a lengthy and very thorough investigation. The result of that investigation is that I have been completely vindicated of the charges brought against me.

DAVID THIEME.

Papandreou's Debut

Flora Lewis gives a one-sided view of "Papandreou's NATO Debut" (IHT, Dec. 12-13). What she lightly passes as "past errors" include an ongoing tragedy in Cyprus. It is time that Americans come to realize that their "vital strategic interests" are often translated into unspeakable tragedies for entire nations.

Papandreou has been forced into his "bargaining position" and Lewis should not term "noisy" his plea for justice, nor his effort to safeguard Greece from further aggression by its NATO ally, Turkey. Greece's NATO allies should act to prevent further "errors."

NIKOS A. BATAKIS.

For the Taiwanese

Your editorial on Peking's overtures to Taiwan ("Peking's Offer to Taiwan," IHT, Oct. 11) overlooked an important question: Do the native Taiwanese, who constitute 85 percent of the population, consider Taiwan part of China?

An Empty Promise Of Polish 'Renewal'

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The trickle of information from militarized Poland has been enough to make two things clear.

First, the coup was well prepared, even to timing. Reports from Gdansk show it began before Solidarity voted its last resolutions. Some people named as arrested by Radio Warsaw are actually in the United States. The list was an old one. Soviet "non-interference" is a myth. Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski himself said he was acting to protect Polish sovereignty, a barely veiled admission of a Soviet ultimatum.

Second, the military dictatorship's promise of return to "renewal" of Polish society is empty. Of course the country cannot go back to pre-1980. It collapsed under 35 years of misrule. The regime's unwillingness and inability to deal with its people without force has been proven. Solidarity's early demands were modest, escalating when rulers showed they would respond to nothing but the most insistent pressure.

But neither have the generals, mostly Soviet trained, brought room for reconciliation. Massive arrests, the banning of organizations that had no need to do with the union, such as Catholic groups and the association of university rectors, reveal a will to destroy all popular representation.

When, and if, the military "terminate" their rule as pledged, to whom will they hand power? The fact that organs of repression remained fully in place, untouched by Solidarity's tactics, is now starkly highlighted. The union and its supporters built a parallel structure that was dazzling and aroused profound echoes among the people, but the oppressive power was never dismantled.

There remains the Communist Party. It has been deeply shaken, self-purged by defection of the relatively moderate faction, purged of a few discarded and discredited incompetents. Never before has a ruling Communist apparatus been taken over by its own armed comrades. But where can that lead?

It appears that Jaruzelski's idea of "renewal" is simply renewal of the apparatus, replacement of one nomenclatura (the secret list of people eligible for responsible jobs) by another more vigorous, but with the same goal of monopoly power.

Janos Kadar did manage a fairly effective renewal of his Communist Party after Hungary's 1956 revolution. But there are two key reasons why Jaruzelski is unlikely to do as well. One is just time. An additional quarter century of Polish experience has killed illusions about the system's capacity for reform.

The other is alienation of intellectuals. Kadar's turning point came when he reversed the old Stalinist slogan of "He who is not with us is against us" to an accept-

ance of all who did not actively resist. Gradually, competent people agreed to seek improvements within the limits imposed, and including others of their efforts persuaded others to participate.

Jaruzelski and his junta may enforce a dead "order," no question of law. They cannot revive Poland's productive capacity without help from such people. Almost all have been swept into prisons. However ardent his patriotism, the military ruler has turned himself against the wellsprings of the nation's vitality.

What is the West to do? I would make a distinction between government and public reactions, just as Poles have always had to distinguish between "essence of state" and feelings. The spread of outrage, the more protests the better.

Woe to us all if fatigue and distraction are allowed to erode our insistent resolution. It is especially the duty of American and European unions to sustain a high level of sensitive attention to the Polish workers' call for "solidarity with Solidarity." In the fall of 1980, it was unwise for American labor, though well-intentioned, to speak more loudly than the Poles. Today Poles are muzzled. It is time to shout.

Western governments, and private bankers, should immediately suspend credits and aid to Poland, except for whatever foodstuffs and medicines can be distributed directly, not through the regime.

The word is suspend, not cancel, for there is leverage only so long as a chance for easement exists.

The proper condition to put for restoring a flow of funds is cold self-interest, therefore in no way interference. The West cannot pour money into Poland until its leaders create conditions for its people to work productively, impossible with guns and bulging fists. To do so would confirm the Leninist view that capitalists are too greedy even to admit and cure losses.

As for relations with the Soviets, the fiction of Moscow's non-interference deserves a hard squint. There cannot be business and courtesies as usual, but again leverage should be preserved by judicious though initially limited measures.

Whatever happens, though, the nascent arms reduction talks with Moscow must be preserved. Reducing the danger of nuclear war, especially in time of crisis, is in everybody's interest.

Excessive reliance on the nuclear deterrent is a major reason for Western impotence now. To extend it risks shattering the Western alliance. Poland should spur both Western Europe and the United States to concentrate more on conventional defense.

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New Message to Decipher For Italian Communists

By Enrico Jacchia

ROME — Five thousand Communist militants have met in Rome to discuss how to reconcile the irreconcilable. Meetings were also held in hundreds of local party headquarters throughout the country. The crackdown in Poland has dramatized, once again, the fundamental choice between freedom and Communism.

In their hopeless endeavor of trying to combine two conflicting ideologies, the Communist leaders who invented Eurocommunism still persist in their search for a model of society that is free and at the same time run by the state.

In spite of their apparent unity, contrasts are even greater within the Federation of Trade Unions, which unites Communist, Catholic and Socialist in a single labor organization.

When the news of the Polish events reached Rome, the Christian trade unions immediately called for a work stoppage, general assemblies in the factories and mass demonstrations to protest the military putsch. The Communist group, which is by far the larger and more powerful union, retorted: "Let's be careful with the demonstration, this is a military putsch, Jaruzelski is the head of government."

They gave in, finally, and joined in the demonstrations throughout Italy. But one notes a deep sense of uneasiness in their behavior. Although their indignation for the Polish repression is sincere, many begin to realize that they are caught in an ideological trap. Both the Catholic and the Communist unions have for years been systematically assaulting what remains of a free-market economy in Italy. They want to mix the devil and the holy water, to make compatible economic totalitarianism with political freedom.

The Catholic unions are perhaps the more aggressive in the fight against the free-market. They promote more strikes and request more concessions from the private sector than the Communists. A state-run economy — an open

door to totalitarianism — seems to be their objective although, at the same time, they assert their devotion to freedom. Some observers suspect them of mental confusion. Lech Walesa is, of course, a symbol for them, embodying deep religious feelings with far-reaching demands for the workers movement.

The Communist leaders realize the dangers of this situation. On their right, the Christian Democrats support the demonstrations of the Catholic unions for the freedom of Poland and try to isolate the Communists in the Italian political arena. The Socialists do the same. To the left of the Communists, a number of small parties and extreme leftist movements — with a confused ideology but with a following among the young workers — put Jaruzelski and the Polish Communist Party into the same basket and lead the marches against "tyranny," which they identify with Communism.

What is left, then, of Eurocommunism, which wants to make conflicting concepts compatible? The Communist rank and file has been indoctrinated in the belief that a state-run economy is instrumental to the advancement of the working class. Experience proves that a state-run economy is not a state-run society and is not the suppression of individual liberties. But this is not clear to the Italian Communist Party, not an abstract conception of Stalinism.

The shock on the Communist militants and trade unionists by the crackdown in Poland is due to the sudden realization that what the Polish workers universally despise is the Polish Communist Party, not an abstract conception of Stalinism.

Who will benefit from the disarray that the Polish crisis is provoking in the strongest Communist Party of the Western Hemisphere? Italian internal politics obey laws that are so unpredictable that a rational forecast, for the moment, is precluded.

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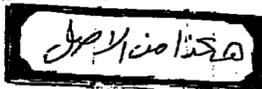
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Infant Death Rate Still High in Poor Nations

By Christine Russell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Worldwide, "roughly one child out of every 10 does not live to see its first birthday," according to a Washington-based international research group.

While most advanced industrial countries have witnessed "a continuing steady decline" since World War II in infant death rates, the progress is mixed among developing countries, according to Kathleen Newland, author of a report released this week by the Worldwatch Institute.

"The disparity between the world's highest and lowest rates is probably greater now than ever before," she warned, particularly since the infant death rates in some of the least developed countries are "as high as any in history."

"The infant death rate is usually expressed as the number of babies out of each 1,000 born alive who die before the age of 1. Worldwide, this is estimated to be 97 per 1,000."

Low End

Ms. Newland, 30, who is a senior researcher at the institute, said the low end of the range can be found in the "most deprived" people in the world, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, where infant mortality rates are as high as 200 — or a death in one out of every five babies.

In contrast, she wrote, in the "wealthy and egalitarian societies" such as Sweden and Japan, fewer than 10 per 1,000 babies die.

In North America and most of Western Europe, infant death is slightly higher, with the U.S. rate, which has been declining in recent years, now falling below 13 per 1,000 births.

However, Ms. Newland said, the highs and lows do not simply reflect poverty and affluence. Poor countries such as Sri Lanka and China have relatively low infant mortality rates while richer ones, such as Libya and Saudi Arabia, have high levels.

In addition, U.S. cities such as the District of Columbia and countries such as Brazil and the Soviet Union recently have recorded increases in their infant death rates — signs, she contended, of "a development process gone astray."

"Needs of People"

In the District, the infant mortality rate increased from 22.2 deaths per 1,000 births in 1979 to 24.6 last year, a rate about twice the national average and the worst for any metropolitan area in the country.

While gross national product and average income reflect economic health, Ms. Newland said, infant death rate better measures the "overall level of well-being in a country" and a

society's ability to meet "the needs of its people."

"High infant mortality is associated with certain social problems that may persist even in the face of rising per capita income: environmental contamination, lack of education, discrimination against women, poor health services," Ms. Newland said.

Because there are so many possible causes, "there is no quick fix for reducing infant mortality," she concluded, particularly since the dominant problems do not easily yield to direct medical action. But "health education, more even distribution of food resources, improvements in sanitation, enhancement of the status of women and restructuring of priorities in public spending can all pay handsome dividends in infant survival," she said.

Smoking and drinking by pregnant women are of particular danger to their unborn infants.

Women who have large families — particularly more than four children — in a short period of time also experience more infant deaths.

Ms. Newland added that the level of a mother's education affects the child's chance of survival, with the poorly educated less able to respond to threats posed by the physical environment.

The International Herald Tribune invites you to MEET THE NEW FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

February 8 and 9, 1982 in Paris

The election of Francois Mitterrand and the subsequent Socialist victory in the French parliamentary elections clearly mark an important turning point for the French economy.

With the cooperation of the new Socialist government, the International Herald Tribune has organized a conference designed to help senior executives of foreign companies judge how the new administration's policies will affect their company's activities and investment in France.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy will open this meeting on "New French Economic Policies," to be held February 8 and 9 at the Intercontinental Hotel in Paris.

The program will include presentations by Jacques Delors, Finance Minister; Michel Jobert, Minister of Foreign Trade; Michel Rocard, Minister of Planning and Regional Development; Nicole Questiaux, Minister of Social Policy; Pierre Dreyfus, Minister of Industry; André Chardenagor, Minister delegated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in charge of European Affairs; and Laurent Fabius, Minister delegated to the Finance Minister, in charge of the Budget, as well as Jacques Attali, Special Counsellor to the President; Bernard Attali, President of D.A.T.A.R., the French government's regional development agency; Christian Goux, Chairman of the Economic and Finance Committee of the National Assembly, and other senior government officials.

André Bergeron, Secretary General of the "Force Ouvrière" trade union, and chief executives of Airbus Industries, Ford France, Matra, Rhône-Poulenc, Sony France and three major banks will provide additional viewpoints on various aspects of doing business in France.

Each presentation will be followed by a question and answer period, and simultaneous French-English translation will be provided at all times.

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Soviet Afghan Force Put at 110,000

By Sanjoy Hazarika
New York Times Service

KABUL — In the two years that Soviet troops have been in Afghanistan, their numbers have increased from the original 85,000 to 110,000, deployed in 11 divisions around the country, according to a senior Asian diplomat here.

The diplomat, who has traveled widely in the two years that he has served here, said that Western governments had steadfastly underreported the numbers of Soviet soldiers. Last spring, a U.S. diplomat in Kabul reported a sudden jump in the size of the Soviet forces to about 110,000, but this was quickly denied by the U.S. Defense Department.

Although the exact number of Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan is a matter of debate, diplomats generally agree that the Russians have not been able to curb the widespread insurgency despite a costly commitment. The diplomats say that Soviet losses have been significant and painful.

"Since the Second World War, the Russians have not committed as much militarily as they have in

Afghanistan for so little in return," the Asian diplomat said.

He said that sifting through reports from hospital and military personnel indicated that 5,000 to 6,000 Russians had probably been killed in the fighting. He said that 12,000 to 15,000 had probably been wounded or become sick since the military intervention began Dec. 26, 1979.

There has been very little evidence available about the number of Soviet casualties in Afghanistan, and military analysts in London sharply disagreed last summer in their estimates. Some said that fewer than 1,000 Soviet soldiers had lost their lives, while others placed the number of dead at more than 5,000.

The Asian diplomat, other foreign experts and Afghan sources agreed that there had been major, though sporadic, fighting between the insurgents and Soviet-supported Afghan forces in 20 of the country's 29 provinces. Since the insurrection is highly decentralized, with small rebel bands fighting on their own, there is no information about the guerrillas' losses.

The heaviest concentrations of Soviet and Afghan government

units are around the major cities. But even with 20,000 Soviet troops staging Kabul, the capital, the Russians have failed to crush the guerrilla resistance in the city, according to a diplomat from a non-aligned country.

Speaking of the Soviet counter-insurgency efforts, the Asian diplomat remarked, "They have not overawed the Afghans with their bombings and strafings — their first major exposure to guerrilla combat has found them wanting."

Evidence of the continuing resistance is readily available, and this may explain the reluctance of the Afghan authorities to permit visits by many journalists. During a 12-day visit to Kabul, the downtown area was rocked by a low explosion that was never explained by the official press, a bomb exploded at the university campus, and a mine was detonated on the approach road to a hotel that had been sealed off for a meeting of the Soviet-sponsored Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference.

For the last two years, the guerrillas have regularly killed members of Afghanistan's ruling party. A woman known for the pro-gov-

Crete Campaign Against U.S. Bases Slows to Await Move by Papandreu

By Marvin Howe
New York Times Service

CANDIA, Crete — A local drive to remove the U.S. electronic surveillance station from this Greek island has slowed since Socialist Premier Andreas Papandreu was swept into power on a platform demanding the ouster of all American bases.

The reason, according to the mayor of Candia, Manolis Karellis — who is also the head of the "Committee to Remove the Bases" — is to give the Papandreu government a chance to deal with the issue.

"We have confidence in the gov-

ernment and know it has a difficult job," said Mr. Karellis, a militant Socialist. "We will be satisfied if the government establishes real control over the bases as a first step."

At the same time, the U.S. military at the Air Force station outside Candia (the city is also known as Heraklion) and at the Navy installation on the other side of Crete are trying to be as unobtrusive as possible, so as not to jeopardize the base negotiations that Washington and Athens are to begin early next year.

"We don't have any idea what Mr. Papandreu is going to do in

the negotiations, but here we're very sensitive about Greek activities and very careful about being good neighbors," said Col. George D. Courington, the commander of the U.S. Air Force station.

Mr. Papandreu, whose party led the opposition to the four U.S. bases in Greece, announced last month that his government would begin negotiations early in 1982 and would raise the issue of a timetable for the bases' departure.

Meanwhile, he said, Greece will take over "the control and supervision of their activities with possible annual review of the agreements to safeguard our national interests."

It is difficult to assess whether the 65 percent of Crete's voters who supported Mr. Papandreu's Panhellenic Socialist Movement actually want the U.S. bases closed. Conversations from one end of the island to the other produced mixed reactions.

A car rental agent in Candia, reflecting the opinion of many people there, said: "Papandreu is using the bases as a bargaining card. He'll get what he wants and the bases will stay."

In the main commercial center of Candia, 10 miles (16 kilometers) from the air station, Mayor Karellis asserted that the great majority of Crete's half-million inhabitants are against the U.S. bases.

The Committee to Remove the Bases was set up in August, 1974, "after the Americans supported the Turkish invasion of Cyprus," the mayor said. He added that the organization had staged a number of rallies attended by 15,000 to 20,000 people.

Mayor Karellis said that the basic reasons behind the protest movement were fear of annihilation and refusal to support U.S. policies in the Middle East. "In the case of a local war between the two superpowers, Crete with its bases would be destroyed," he said.

Ioannis Klonizakis, the centrist mayor of Crete's traditional capital, Canea, was more adamant in opposing the bases, which he believes hold nuclear weapons. He also denounced the NATO missile-firing range near Canea as "a threat to the environment with its misfired missiles" and said that it could become "offensive overnight."

On the other hand, a prosperous shopkeeper in Canea said most people were realistic and were not pressing for the bases to go. A priest referred to demonstrators against the bases as "fanatic kids."

The bases on Crete are among the four major installations and a number of communications sites that the United States has in Greece. The two other bases are near Athens.

One of those, at Hellenikon, is a major Air Force logistic installation and serves as a base for intelligence surveillance operations in the eastern Mediterranean and to the north. At Nea Makri, the U.S. Navy has an important communications system serving the Sixth Fleet.

The bases were set up under a 1953 agreement on military installations and a number of related accords. The previous Greek government made several attempts to negotiate a new defense cooperation agreement, but none was signed.

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* Source: ISPI 1981.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 18

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Div. Yr.	1/4	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	3	3 1/2	4	4 1/2	5	5 1/2	6	6 1/2	7	7 1/2	8	8 1/2	9	9 1/2	10	10 1/2	11	11 1/2	12	12 1/2	13	13 1/2	14	14 1/2	15	15 1/2	16	16 1/2	17	17 1/2	18	18 1/2	19	19 1/2	20	20 1/2	21	21 1/2	22	22 1/2	23	23 1/2	24	24 1/2	25	25 1/2	26	26 1/2	27	27 1/2	28	28 1/2	29	29 1/2	30	30 1/2	31	31 1/2	32	32 1/2	33	33 1/2	34	34 1/2	35	35 1/2	36	36 1/2	37	37 1/2	38	38 1/2	39	39 1/2	40	40 1/2	41	41 1/2	42	42 1/2	43	43 1/2	44	44 1/2	45	45 1/2	46	46 1/2	47	47 1/2	48	48 1/2	49	49 1/2	50	50 1/2	51	51 1/2	52	52 1/2	53	53 1/2	54	54 1/2	55	55 1/2	56	56 1/2	57	57 1/2	58	58 1/2	59	59 1/2	60	60 1/2	61	61 1/2	62	62 1/2	63	63 1/2	64	64 1/2	65	65 1/2	66	66 1/2	67	67 1/2	68	68 1/2	69	69 1/2	70	70 1/2	71	71 1/2	72	72 1/2	73	73 1/2	74	74 1/2	75	75 1/2	76	76 1/2	77	77 1/2	78	78 1/2	79	79 1/2	80	80 1/2	81	81 1/2	82	82 1/2	83	83 1/2	84	84 1/2	85	85 1/2	86	86 1/2	87	87 1/2	88	88 1/2	89	89 1/2	90	90 1/2	91	91 1/2	92	92 1/2	93	93 1/2	94	94 1/2	95	95 1/2	96	96 1/2	97	97 1/2	98	98 1/2	99	99 1/2	100
12	11	1.00	1/4	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	3	3 1/2	4	4 1/2	5	5 1/2	6	6 1/2	7	7 1/2	8	8 1/2	9	9 1/2	10	10 1/2	11	11 1/2	12	12 1/2	13	13 1/2	14	14 1/2	15	15 1/2	16	16 1/2	17	17 1/2	18	18 1/2	19	19 1/2	20	20 1/2	21	21 1/2	22	22 1/2	23	23 1/2	24	24 1/2	25	25 1/2	26	26 1/2	27	27 1/2	28	28 1/2	29	29 1/2	30	30 1/2	31	31 1/2	32	32 1/2	33	33 1/2	34	34 1/2	35	35 1/2	36	36 1/2	37	37 1/2	38	38 1/2	39	39 1/2	40	40 1/2	41	41 1/2	42	42 1/2	43	43 1/2	44	44 1/2	45	45 1/2	46	46 1/2	47	47 1/2	48	48 1/2	49	49 1/2	50	50 1/2	51	51 1/2	52	52 1/2	53	53 1/2	54	54 1/2	55	55 1/2	56	56 1/2	57	57 1/2	58	58 1/2	59	59 1/2	60	60 1/2	61	61 1/2	62	62 1/2	63	63 1/2	64	64 1/2	65	65 1/2	66	66 1/2	67	67 1/2	68	68 1/2	69	69 1/2	70	70 1/2	71	71 1/2	72	72 1/2	73	73 1/2	74	74 1/2	75	75 1/2	76	76 1/2	77	77 1/2	78	78 1/2	79	79 1/2	80	80 1/2	81	81 1/2	82	82 1/2	83	83 1/2	84	84 1/2	85	85 1/2	86	86 1/2	87	87 1/2	88	88 1/2	89	89 1/2	90	90 1/2	91	91 1/2	92	92 1/2	93	93 1/2	94	94 1/2	95	95 1/2	96	96 1/2	97	97 1/2	98	98 1/2	99	99 1/2	100

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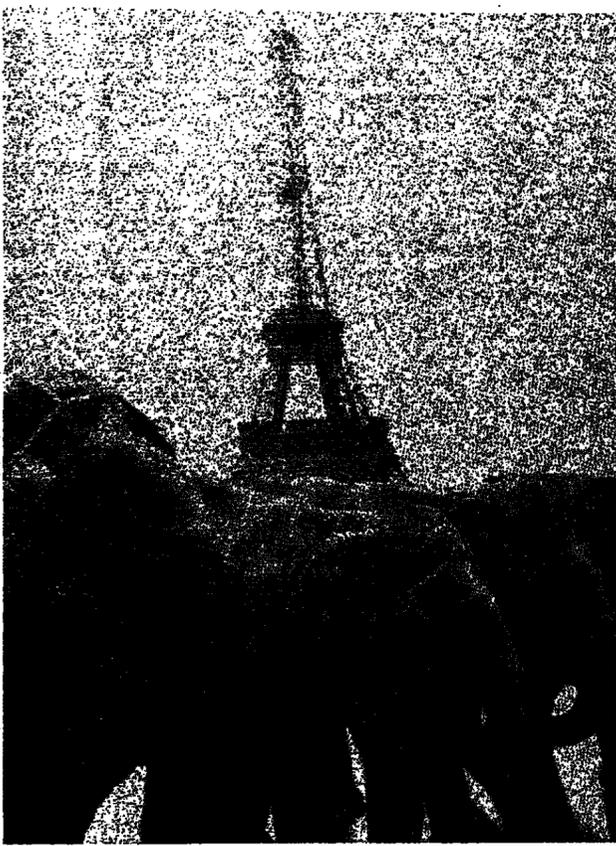
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Arts
Travel
Leisure

A Christmas
Around

Arts
Travel
Leisure

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Weekend



Guy Le Querrec's "Elephants in Front of the Eiffel Tower," 1979.

'Paris Magnum':
Too Soft a Focus

by C.G. Cupic

PARIS — Forty years ago five young men perfected their art as photographers in war theaters throughout Europe, Asia and North Africa. After World War II, the friendship forged during those battleground moments turned into a professional operation in the form of a cooperative named after the giant bottle of champagne that was an inevitable accessory at their meetings. Robert Capa, a Hungarian; Henri Cartier-Bresson, a Frenchman; George Rodger, a Briton; David Seymour (nicknamed Chim), a Pole; and William Vandivert, an American, were the founding fathers of Magnum, now the world's best-known photo agency.

Today, the cooperative, with chapters in Paris and New York, is celebrating its 35th anniversary with a major exhibition, "Paris Magnum," in its home town at the Musée du Luxembourg until Jan. 17. The show, which is co-produced by United Technologies, a U.S. company, and the French Ministry of Culture, will later tour Europe.

Unfortunately the exhibition somewhat contradicts the Magnum philosophy of in-depth photojournalism. This is no profound study of Paris, but often the stereotypical image of it: loving couples and famous intellectuals, freedom-loving celebrations (after the Liberation in 1944) and rebellious spirits (1936 and 1968), little old ladies and colorful gents in the city's parks and cafes. Why do the 1968 pictures, for example, depict student rioting but fail to show any of the classroom moods and situations that led to it?

Apparently the photographers were asked to contribute pictures of their choice to the exhibition, and just about everything that everybody sent seems to have got in. The result is instead, regarded from a reasonable distance, the unblended blends into confusion. Big pictures, perfectly enlarged, are cramped side by side, and seldom go together—a notable exception being the two pictures of the inaugurations of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in 1974 and Francois Mitterrand in 1981. The organization is also at fault in destroying continuity: Pictures of the 1968 upheaval are scattered, as are photographs of the Liberation by the Allies.

With the accent on giant blowups, the show has managed to give some pictures unsuspected qualities, but one leaves with the impression of a glossy end-of-the-year company report. However, for some members of the Magnum cooperative the exhibition is a triumphant sentimental journey. "It's a thrill to be back in Paris for this show," says Rodger, the only founder who is still an active member. "It brings back a lot of fond memories from the times we started the whole thing; also, the longing for Bob [Capa], Werner [Bischof] and Chim, who aren't here any more but whose presence is well alive with those who knew them."

Capa, who once said that he "always wanted to be an unemployed war photographer," was killed by a land mine in May, 1954, just before the armistice during the French-Viet Minh war. Bischof, who joined Magnum in 1949,

died in a car accident that same week in South America, while Seymour was killed during the Suez war in 1956. Vandivert left the cooperative after its first year and Cartier-Bresson ended active membership in 1966, but continued to contribute.

The main reason for creating Magnum, besides continuing the wartime friendship, was to keep control of the photographers' work. "Most of us worked for Life magazine and were fed up with people from New York telling us what to do," Rodger explains. "We wanted to have the ownership of our negatives, to see that our pictures were used in their proper context, to do our own bookkeeping, to be the owners of our pictures. We also wanted to do the in-depth work. We did not want to be sent on a few hours' notice to all the trouble spots in the world. Money was important, but it was also important that we feel satisfied with our work. We wanted to know our subject well, even be part of it. Once the agency was set up, we dined the world, like gods—Bob got North America, Chim Europe, Henri India and China, and I got Africa."

Magnum's first years were difficult financially. "Every time we met we thought that it was the last time with a bottle of champagne as our mascot, but with Bob's moral resources, ideas and connections, and Chim's tireless work, we always pulled through," Rodger continues. "Our office was a friend's apartment—negatives and files all over the place. We co-opted new members, we expanded, did a lot of traveling and were very happy."

Magnum pictures are used by hundreds of newspapers and magazines around the world, and its members have published more than 1,000 books. Today, with 32 members, Magnum tries to continue the spirit of its founders. "Although photojournalism photography has evolved and changed, and the influence of television has made our main clients, the great magazines of the '50s, disappear, we continue to be a group of individuals, each expressing our perception of the world, and the role of the image in it," explains Guy Le Querrec, one of the younger members.

"The development of the art market in photography also changed our attitudes," he continues. "Some of the photographers have stock-market prices, some are very much in vogue and sell well, while others are not so money- and fame-oriented. The public has changed too. They often want to see beyond the picture, search for answers that a particular photograph aroused in them. Others continue to be concerned with different shades and brilliance of blood coming from a dead man's body."

These questions are among many topics of conversation at the annual meeting of Magnum members. "Coming from different countries, with different social backgrounds and different educations, we often disagree on just about everything, but always, always agree on the basics—a freedom for everybody to do his own kind of photography," concludes Le Querrec.

Perhaps that's the reason Magnum members are excellent individually but do not seem to be at their best in this group exhibition.



Marc Riboud's "Eiffel Tower," taken in 1954.



Jean Gaumy's portrait of chef Paul Bocuse and colleagues, 1976.

A Christmas Calendar
Around the World

by Glenn Collins

NEW YORK — Christmas travels well, and it can be a time of jollity wherever you find yourself. Here, with a sampling of season's doings, based on suggestions by correspondents of The New York Times:

Nuremberg

Although you can sample the hubbub of the extraordinary West German open-air Yuletide fairs in cities across the land, you might want to try the Christkindmarkt in Nuremberg. The tradition began there, after all, in 1631. Last year, two million visitors partook of its brass-band concerts, its roving carolers and its stands covered with green-and-white-striped awnings offering a staggering variety of goods.

There are rag dolls, hand-carved wooden animals, delicately carved crèches, Christmas-tree ornaments—did we forget to say Christmas trees as well? There are steaming spicy sausages and candied fruits, there are chestnuts and Christmas cookies, there are stollen and there are lebkuchen—the Nuremberg gingerbread cakes sweetened with honey, which have been produced there since the 13th century. And naturally, there is marzipan in every shape, form, pattern and extrusion imaginable, especially manifest as pink pigs that symbolize good luck.

Manila

Travelers who yearn for some of the more-familiar manifestations of Christmas will not have to search far in Manila. There are Yuletide displays in the department stores of the Makati business district and Filipino Santa Claus ho-ho-ing at children in the lobbies of the big hotels, along with Christmas choruses and gingerbread tableaux.

Nevertheless, those who seek a more meaningful Christmas might consider getting up way before sunrise and taking a 15-minute drive south of the airport to the little town of Las Pinas. There, at 4 a.m., they can sit on one of the bamboo pews inside the dimly lit church of Las Pinas, and hear mass by Father Mark Lesage or Father Leo Renier, the parish priest. In the dawn quiet, they can listen to the boys' choir sing hymns to the accompaniment of a bamboo organ.

The early-morning masses continue through Dec. 24 in the small church of gray stone, which was recently restored by the Filipino architect Francisco Manosa. Afterward, in the church patio, churchgoers can sample native rice cakes, coconut dumplings and corn pudding—all customarily taken with the native ginger drink, salabat, or with thick Spanish chocolate.

Nearly every church in the Philippines holds midnight services on Christmas Eve, and most Filipino families hold dinner reunions after the mass. These are well worth attending, if you can get an invitation: They are joyous and crowded affairs, since the average extended family may number a hundred or so, all of them joining the Christmas celebration.

Rome

It's Christmas Eve, you're in Rome, and, since you believe in the aphorism, you want to do what the Romans do. That means having the extraordinary experience of seeing the Christmas Eve mass celebrated in St. Peter's Basilica, where the public is welcome. Travelers must arrive early, however, to have a chance to see Pope John Paul II.

prefer to stand in the special sections close to the Pope. Tickets are available from the Prefettura della Casa Pontificia, which is headed by Monsignor Jacques Martin, a French bishop. To get to his office, go through the bronze doors of St. Peter's and look for the building on the right with the great staircase. The prefettura is on the first floor. In getting tickets, it helps to have some kind of introduction—for example, from your local church.

The morning after, on Christmas Day, you might head to the fair at Piazza Navona, with its Bernini fountains. Not only is it a festival of nougat, Christmas candies, carved nativity figures, toys, records and books, but more important, it's just about the only place where you can buy anything at all for the next few days. Shops, coffee-bars and other essentials of Roman life are all closed until Monday—Dec. 28—and the city will be strangely devoid of traffic and bereft of cosmopolitan chaos.

Madrid

Only one of the satisfying things about Madrid is that you can celebrate Christmas in January, should you not have had enough in December. The premier winter holiday in Spain isn't Christmas, but Three Kings' Day, on Jan. 6. In Madrid, and in other major Spanish cities as well, grand parades celebrate the eve of Three Kings' Day, with floats and such other amusements as costumed kings throwing candies to cheering children along the way.

There are, of course, celebrations on Christmas Eve, too. In Madrid, Dec. 24 is called Nochebuena, and in the Plaza Mayor gypsies and local tradesmen set up stands selling crèches, toys and noisemakers for children, as well as Christmas trees. It is a riotous place on the nights of the week preceding Christmas, but especially on Christmas Eve when the somewhat-pagan side of the Latin Christmas emerges as young people center their revelry on the Plaza Mayor. This is the same plaza where, at midnight on Dec. 31, the citizens traditionally eat 12 grapes—one for each stroke of the clock as it ushers in the New Year. And then on Jan. 6, it's time for Christmas again.

Jerusalem

Although most tickets to the Christmas Eve services in the Church of the Nativity have long ago been reserved, travelers who haven't been able to get one will be able to watch the proceedings on a huge television screen mounted in Manger Square. The square becomes something of a gathering place for tourists, and in fact, the screen is furnished courtesy of the Ministry of Tourism, which also runs shuttle buses to and from Jerusalem.

December 24 is also the day of the great ecclesiastical processions, the largest of which begins at noon. Then, the Latin Patriarch, wearing a purple robe, leaves his residence in Jerusalem, walks to the Jaffa Gate, proceeds by car to the tomb of Rachel in Bethlehem, and goes to Manger Square, where he is met by Christian Arab Boy and Girl Scout marching bands. Another notable afternoon procession goes from St. Catherine's church to the Grotto of the Nativity, where a service is held.

Although there is no dearth of things to see in the Holy Land, it is the Christmas worship services that are the focus for most Christian visitors. Some other possibilities: St. George's Anglican Cathedral, on Nablus Road (from which buses leave at 7:30 on Christmas Eve for the Bethlehem service), has its own midnight mass and carol service at 11:30. Among its services on Christmas Day is an 11 a.m. service with carols and a sermon in English. The YMCA on King David Street has scheduled a carol service for 8 p.m. Christmas Eve and a carillon concert at midnight.

Switzerland Made Easy
For Cross-Country Skiers

by Mavis Guinard

DAVOS, Switzerland — At the drop of the first snowflake, this pointedly Alpine skiing nation is ready to let in a growing army of cross-country skiers on low-cost package deals. Zurich intends to collaborate by sending on their customers some gear—direct from the mountain highway: Geneva will cause some delay in action by accepting luggage and skis only at the main railway station. Meanwhile, 3,500 instructors are training to keep skiers busy on the pistes—and the discos.

Although downhill skiing remains more popular, there are places where the ratio is now 40 percent cross-country to 60 percent Alpine skiers. About 250,000 Swiss skiers have turned to the quieter sport and most resorts have surrendered to the challenge that came from the north by opening up or increasing the mileage of cross-country trails. They now total 3,000 kilometers.

Even the most vertical places perched high above the timberline have found ways to go flat: Trails have been cunningly contoured around the steepest slopes. This means a cross-country skier may occasionally have to negotiate a stiff passage. The expert finds that this adds a few thrills, the beginner may prefer to take off his narrow skis.

Traditional resorts are being rediscovered. The ones that developed from small villages have acres of pastures ideal for snow rambles. Multiple ski centers draw the crowds while, away from the après-ski fever, simple places link up to the grid of trails of their beguine neighbors.

Just as they have resisted tolls on the freeways, the Swiss are reluctant to pay fees for trail usage; the mountains are here for everyone, they like to say. More and more people feel, however, that cross-country skiers should contribute to track maintenance just as downhillers pay for lift rides. Ski associations are pushing for voluntary contributions.

But so far, even on the most manicured track, you just step into your skis and go. Follow the yellow markers. On touring trails, they show a skiing figure, numbers give the distance to the next destination. On loops, arrows bear a triple L.L.L.; numbers refer to the distance covered since the starting point. Always travel a loop in the advised direction. Not only will the Swiss ask! ask! you for being in the wrong lane, but any warnings of danger such as avalanches will be posted in time to allow a skier to return safely in the right direction.

there are no signals to rate its difficulty. When in a new area, it's wise to check on trail conditions at the local tourist bureau, buy a map or survey the terrain in ski class.

Following is an arbitrary selection of very different spots. Five or six days of ski instruction, lasting from two to four hours a day, are included in most package deals. The prices quoted are the minimum in the area for a seven-night stay at half-board per person in a double room with bath. Several resorts toss in extras like the use of the ice-skating rink, sauna, swimming pool and a fondue evening. The offers naturally are for the non-peak periods—never, never over the Christmas, mid-February or Easter holidays.

The Grisons, in the easternmost tip of Switzerland between Italy and Austria, have the most snow for the most time. Davos, at 156 meters altitude, is the place where all the fun started; Arthur Conan Doyle literally wore the seat off his tweed trousers here to prove that skiing had a future. Now this winter sports center is becoming a cross-country mecca with its 70 kilometers of unduplicated tracks that skirt past the busy ski town into the fields or side valleys under downhill boulevards like the Parsenn. From December to mid-April, Davos cross-country white weeks" start at 465 Swiss francs (about \$280). Contact the Tourist office: CH-7270 Davos; tel: (083) 3.51.35.

Only a snowball's toss from St. Moritz, spiffy hotels and fabulous downhill circuit, Samedan is a dreamy little place and its medieval stone houses, with frescoes and quaint windows, are set in the midst of Switzerland's largest web of cross-country trails. At 1,720 meters altitude, trails wander over 29 kilometers. A week's package here costs 483 francs in December, January and March. Tourist office: CH-7503 Samedan; tel: (082) 6.54.32.

Every year, 10,000 skiers come to this area for the challenge of taking part in the Engadine Marathon. From its start at the edge of a frozen lake, this citizen's race strikes out for 40 kilometers. During the season, non-marathon types can test themselves on parts of this run that connect with the touring trails. The Rhaetian railways chug along the whole valley, never too far for a tourist to return in comfort. The sporty village of Zermatt, at the marathon finish line, claims to connect to 100 kilometers of trails bordering the Swiss National park at 1,470 meters. From January to March 13, the rate here is 348 francs. Tourist office: CH-7530 Zermatt; tel: (082) 8.13.00.

Ennsiedeln, a 40-minute drive from Zurich, is a culture spot famous for its Benedictine Abbey and priceless manuscripts. Its frozen marshes at 900 meters offer the most Nordic conditions found in Switzerland. Alois Kalin, an Olympic gold medalist, runs the cross-country training school and insists on the perfect grooming of

Don't Just Sit There,
Staring Vacantly —
Take the Burnout Test

by Patricia McCormack

NEW YORK — Increasing numbers of people complain of burnout: a long-term sense of futility, exhaustion, loss of control, boredom, frustration, loss of motivation, anger, depression, lack of feeling and inability to make decisions. Now a psychologist and expert on stress management has devised a test for the syndrome.

What causes burnout? "Prolonged negative stress," says Dr. Rosalind Forbes. "The victim is exhausted psychologically, physically, emotionally, spiritually." The founder of Forbes Associates Stress Consultants of New York City, she has worked for eight years with executives from more than 50 corporations, all "Fortune 500" firms, and wives of executives—showing how to channel stress into positive management forces and how to recognize, prevent and deal with burnout.

Among burnout symptoms, she continues, are physical ones: Prolonged loss of pep, spanning months; longer-lasting minor complaints; fatigue and insomnia. Psychological symptoms include a feeling of not being appreciated; a feeling that situations, events and people are out to get you; a general sense of boredom. Emotional symptoms include social withdrawal and withdrawal from meaningful relationships; emotions are bottled up. Finally, spiritual symptoms include deterioration of self-esteem and sense of confidence; questioning of self-worth, values and life commitments; spiritual energies are sapped by feelings of futility.

There are 20 questions on the test, which is copyrighted by Forbes' firm, and the instructions are:

- On a scale from 1 to 4, answer those questions that apply to you.
- Put down a 4 if you strongly agree; a 3 if you agree; a 2 if you mildly disagree; a 1 if you strongly disagree.
- 1. Do you find yourself frequently upset or irritable?
- 2. Are you performing your job carelessly or mechanically?
- 3. Do activities you once enjoyed no longer interest you?

- 4. Are you withdrawing from key relationships in your life?
- 5. Are you less communicative with close friends or loved ones?
- 6. Have you overextended or overcommitted yourself in terms of time or energy?
- 7. Are you tired of it all, feeling mentally or physically drained?
- 8. Do you find there is no time for relaxation or recreation?
- 9. Have you lost your sense of perspective, turning minor setbacks into catastrophes?
- 10. Are you suffering more physical complaints: headaches, insomnia, frequent colds, fatigue?
- 11. Do you have a hostile or cynical attitude towards others?
- 12. Have you unrealistic standards of behavior or performance for yourself?
- 13. Is your general feeling one of depression or sadness?
- 14. Are you working harder but accomplishing less?
- 15. Do you dread going to work in the morning?
- 16. Do you try to do everything equally well?
- 17. Is your day filled with constant frustration and dissatisfaction?
- 18. Do you feel you are inadequately compensated for the work you do?
- 19. Are you unable to laugh at yourself?
- 20. Do you feel you are more forgetful than usual? Example: appointments.

Add the numbers, then use the following rating by Forbes:

- 71 to 80. You have burnout.
- 61 to 70. Mild burnout.
- 51 to 60. Some warning signs you are a candidate for burnout.
- 41 to 50. Good balance.
- 20 to 40. No indication of burnout potential. ("You may be in a job of under-utilization," Forbes says. "You may be static or even moving backwards. You may be apathetic, bored and without motivation.")

What if the test shows you are a candidate for burnout? "Back off," Forbes says. Make yourself some safety islands: Take a night out. Make time for yourself. Take walks. Take up a sport.

Continued on page 8W

International datebook for children

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Museum of Applied Arts (tel: 72.56.96) — From Dec. 20: Children's exhibit: "Clothes Make the Man."
Museum für Volkskunde (tel: 93.24.93) — From Dec. 20: "Old Crib From Austria."
Naturhistorisches Museum (tel: 93.45.41) — From Dec. 20: Children's Film: "Long Live Our Ghosts."
Puppet Theater (tel: 72.61.91) — Dec. 20, 21 and 22: "Finn Helle."
Stadtheater (tel: 92.66.01) — To Dec. 20: "Bubbling Brown Sugar."
Technisches Museum (tel: 83.36.10) — Dec. 24: "Children's Day."

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Forest-National (tel: 545.90.50) — Dec. 24: "Holiday On Ice."
Passepied 44 (tel: 218.27.52) — Dec. 24: "Le Cirque Enchanté" Lanterns Magica Company.
Place du Jeu de Balle — Dec. 19 from 4 p.m.: Procession in honor of Nativity with live creches and folk groups.

ENGLAND

LONDON, Aldwych Theatre (tel: 836.64.04) — Dec. 22, 23 and 26: Royal Shakespeare Company: "The Swan Down Glens, pantomime."
Apollo Theatre (tel: 834.61.77) — Through Dec. "The Sound of Music," with Patsy Stone.
Adelphi Theatre (tel: 688.92.91) — Dec. 18-Jan. 23: "Robinson Crusoe," pantomime with Dickie Henderson.
Botham Green Museum, Cambridge — From Dec. 23: "America at Play," exhibition of toys from the Detroit Antique Toy Museum. To Feb. 2: "Spirit of Christmas," exhibit.
Carnegie Theatre (tel: 460.66.77) — To Jan. 23: "Jack and the Beanstalk," pantomime.
Little Angel Marionette Theatre (tel: 226.17.87) — Dec. 19-20: "The Prince and the Mouse," puppet show.
Merrill Theatre (tel: 236.55.68) — To Jan. 16: "Treasure Island."
Michael Sobell Sports Centre (tel: 607.16.32) — Dec. 27-Jan. 3: "Aladdin on Ice," pantomime on ice.
National Theatre Complex — Dec. 19-23: puppet shows and other entertainment for children.
Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 837.16.72) — From Dec. 23: "Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat."
Shaw Theatre (tel: 383.77.47) — To Jan. 9: "Humpty Dumpty," pantomime.
Victoria Palace (tel: 834.13.17) — From Dec. 21: "Mother Goose," with John Hume, Arthur Lowe.
Wembley Arena (tel: 902.12.34) — From Dec. 26: "Holiday On Ice '82."

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

CHRISTMAS MUSIC

AMSTERDAM — Dec. 19: Christmas carols by New College Choir. Dec. 20: Begijnhof — Choir of the English Church, Christmas carols.
BRISBEN — Dec. 24: Kirche zum Heiligen Kreuz. Dec. 25: 9 p.m. Organ music for Christmas. H. Lohmann soloist. Paulskirche Zehendorf — at 9:30 p.m.: Organ recital by B. Stagnani. Dreifaltigkeitkirche Lanke. Dec. 21: 11 p.m. Musical Christmas service: Hippodier-Orchestra. Dec. 22: 11 p.m. Advent im Torgarten, Peter Salomon organ (Bach: Organ mass). Dec. 25: 10:30 a.m. Christmas carols. G. Oppelt organ.
BRUSSELS — Grand Place — Dec. 20 at 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.: Christmas carols by the Chorale à Cour de la Chapelle. Dec. 21, 22 and 23 at 5 p.m. and 7 p.m.: Chorale Noël dans la Cité.
GENEVA — Salle Communale de Pest-Lancy — Dec. 22 at 7 p.m.: "Fête de Noël" with children's choir.

HONG KONG — City Hall Theatre — Christmas carol concert. Includes: Dec. 21: Cecilia Singers; Dec. 22: Hong Kong Oratorio Society; Dec. 23: Hong Kong Bach Choir; Dec. 24: Eton Chorus.
LONDON — Dec. 19: Fairfield Hall — Croydon Philharmonic Society (Christmas carols). Elizabeth Hall — City of London choir (Christmas carols). Royal Albert Hall — Royal Choral Society (Christmas carols). St. Martin-in-the-Fields — St. Martin's Chamber choir (Christmas concert). Dec. 20: Elizabeth Hall — Netherlands Radio Chamber Orchestra (Monteverdi: "Stabat Mater"). Dec. 21: Royal Albert Hall — London Philharmonic Orchestra (Handel's "Messiah").
PARIS — Dec. 22: Eglise Saint-Roch — Ensemble Orchestral de Paris (Bach's Christmas Oratorio). Dec. 21: 7 p.m. The Belgian Boy's Choir, Caprice Domino; church music and Christmas carols at St. Mary's Cathedral of Tokyo and St. Mary's Cathedral of Osaka. Dec. 23: 7 p.m. Christmas Eve at St. Mark's, Venice.

Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 260.32.14) — To Jan. 4: "Ancient playing cards," and "Traditional toys from Japan."
Musée de l'Holographie (tel: 277.15.12) — To Dec. 30: "Walt Disney characters in holograms."
Musée de la Ville de Paris (tel: 49.93.93) — Through December: "Mamma's," by the Australian Puppet Theatre.
Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 261.19.83) — Through December: "West Side Story."
Théâtre de Paris (tel: 280.09.30) — Through December: Ensemble de Pékin, songs and dances from the People's Republic of China.
Théâtre de la Plaine (tel: 250.15.65) — Through December: "Les Minotauriens," musical comedy.

HONG KONG, Hong Kong Arts Center (tel: 28.06.26) — Dec. 24-26: Children's films for Christmas.
Shouwa Theatre, Dec. 19: "Babies in the Wood," pantomime. Dec. 24-26: "The Snow Queen."
Pao Sui Hoang Galleries — To Dec. 21: Display of works by young artists attending art classes in the Arts Center.

ITALY, Florence, Spedale degli Innocenti — Through December: "Finochio and his Illustrators," exhibit.
ROME, Church of the Sacred Heart of Mary — animated Christmas crib.
Confession of the Sixtine Chapel — 15th-century crib attributed to Arnolfo di Cambio.

JAPAN

TOKYO, Kinokuniya Hall (tel: 404.18.41) — Dec. 21-25: Mamako Yoneyama, Japanese pantomime.

Pizza de Toros — Through December: International Circus Festival.
Teatro Nacional de la Zarzuela (tel: 429.82.16) — Dec. 23: "Captain Grant's Nephews," musical based on the Jules Verne novel.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Maison Quartier de la Jonction (ave. Ste Clotilde 18) — Dec. 19-20: "The Dragon," play.
Pastoral play (tel: 46.46.30) — To Dec. 29: "Le Noël des Anges."
Theatrical (rue de Genève 64) — "Les Voyageurs de Noël," play.
ZÜRICH, Bernhard Theater — Dec. 26: Clown Dimitri.
Rote Fabrik — Dec. 20: Spiel-U. Puppentheater, marionettes and dolls.
Tour of Zürich — every day, fairy-tale tram with Santa Claus, as driver.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, All First Children's Theater (tel: 873.64.00) — Dec. 20 and 24: "Cousin Aggie," a musical journey.
Cottage Marionette Theater, Central Park West — Dec. 19-23: "Mad Turtlemusical" by the Cottage Marionettes.
Courtyard Playhouse (tel: 765.95.40) — Dec. 19, 20 and 26: "Without the Christmas Mouse" and "Finochio's Christmas Journey."
Little Blake School Theater (tel: 282.24.85) — Dec. 20: "Hansel and Gretel."
Original Center of America (tel: 255.04.69) — Dec. 19, 20 and 26: "A Visit from Santa Claus," by Alice May's Puppets.

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, Berliner "Christmas Market," under the Funkturm. To Dec. 20: "Deutsches Märchen Berlin (tel: 30.38.11) — To Dec. 31: "Märchen, Tiers, Sagen," circus performances.
Die Tribüne (tel: 341.26.00) — "Kinder, Kinder, Son's Theater."
Schneewittchen on Ice (tel: 19.20.22) — Dec. 26: "Schneewittchen (Snow White)," a musical fairy tale.
FRANKFURT, Christmas Market, Römerberg — Until Dec. 23.
Frankfurter Figurentheater (tel: 70.41.49) — Dec. 19: "Das Ah, Du Stinker." Dec. 20: "Das Häsische Gefähr."
Skating-Ring, Ost-Park — Dec. 19: "Schneewittchen on Ice."
Süddeutsche Bühnen Theater (tel: 256.24.34) — "Gilgamesch und Enkidu," fairy tale.
HAMBURG, Altonaer Theater (tel: 38.85.69) — Dec. 19-22: "Der Geleitete Kater," fairy tale.
St. Pauli Theater (tel: 31.43.44) — Dec. 19-23: "Dorritschchen," fairy tale.
Thalia Theater (tel: 33.04.44) — Dec. 19-27: "Peter Pan."
MÜNICH, Münchner Marionetten Theater (tel: 26.57.12) — Dec. 19 and 26: "Der Veisene Weisenechen."
Münchner Theater für Kinder (tel: 59.54.54) — Dec. 19, 21, 23 and 26: "Peterchen Mondfart." Dec. 20: "Oh Wie Schön ist Panama." Dec. 22: "Die Kleine Hexe."

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Kleine Komedie (tel: 24.05.34) — To Dec. 26: "Circus Kees," musical.
Münich Marionette Theater (tel: 26.40.15) — Dec. 26: "Wat Na."
Nieuwe de la Mar Theater (tel: 23.34.62) — Dec. 19: "Kroketen Het Mammoet van Sengama," musical.
ROTTERDAM, Haey Hall (tel: 81.21.22) — From Dec. 24: "Christmas Country," fair, exhibits, children's attractions.

SCOTLAND

ABERDEEN, Aberdeen Arts Centre (tel: 23.45.66) — To Dec. 22: "Robinson Crusoe," pantomime.
Capitol Theatre (tel: 23.14.11) — "Babies in the Wood," "Robin Hood," pantomimes.
College of Education Theatre (tel: 42.34.11) — "Cinderella," pantomime.
GLASGOW, Citizen's Theatre (tel: 42.90.22) — To Jan. 16: "Jack and the Beanstalk," pantomime.
Kelvin Hall — To Jan. 30: "Circus in the Carnival."
King's Theatre (tel: 552.59.61) — To Feb. 13: "Babies in the Wood," pantomime.

SPAIN

MADRID, Plaza de Castilla (tel: 270.16.26) — Through December: World Circus.

Bargains, French and Foreign, in Paris

by Patricia Wells

PARIS — If there is a trend to be seen in new Paris restaurants, it is definitely toward smaller, less-expensive dining establishments. Most new restaurants are, of course, French, but the cuisine étrangère Scandinavian and Swedish restaurants step in to fill the occasional need for a non-French meal.

Many young and ambitious restaurateurs, dedicated to the belief that people want to dine, not just eat, are successfully making it possible for people to dine for less money without having to sacrifice atmosphere and a bit of elegance.
One of the best new bargains in town is Le Monastère, which opened six months ago not far from the Louvre, on rue de l'Arbre-Sec in the first arrondissement. Here, for the rather amazing price of 54 francs (about \$10), one can enjoy a five-course meal that might include a pleasant — though dry — terrine de poissons, cassiolette d'escargots, mignon de boeuf, a wonderful warm chèvre salad and a variety of desserts. There's no choice since the menu is set, but this formula provides a varied, balanced meal for little money.

The other possibility is the 112-franc, five-course menu that does permit you to select from a list of possibilities for each course. One cannot fault the lovely seafood soup, set on a bed of lightly cooked apples, or the magret de canard, served with a refined and flavorful terrine of spinach and parsnips. The desserts, however, are to be forgotten: six or seven assorted-sized plates filled with mandarin, asured sweets.
Portions are small with both menus, and those with extra-heavy appetites just might leave the table still hungry. Unfortunately, the service is not only inebriated and impatient, but rough around the edges as well. Ask a waiter to replace a soiled dinner fork, and he will point to the salad fork, suggesting that you use "the small fork" instead. The menu selections are not always clearly explained, and diners taking the "little menu" are made to feel just a bit stingy.

Despite the problems, Le Monastère is worth trying. There are little touches here in this converted, 15th-century cellar that you won't find in restaurants of standing: calming classical music, absolutely fresh pink roses all around, and importantly, most dishes are prepared with exquisitely fresh ingredients. The cave turned dining room is rather dungeonlike, but well-ventilated and, in the end, warm and welcoming.

The most-talked-about new Paris restaurant is Au Quai des Ormes, open since August on the quai de l'Hotel-de-Ville in the fourth arrondissement. Here the young, Egyptian-born Georges Masruff and his wife, Marianne, found instant success, immediately drawing a faithful international clientele of businessmen and journalists.
Masruff started out to be a doctor, but soon found food more appealing. He has worked in the kitchens of Troisgros, Tallevand and L'Auberge de l'Île. Most recently, the couple ran the

Manoir de Lan-Kerellec, in Trébeurden in Brittany, where they gained a Michelin star. Masruff's cuisine is personal, inventive and successful more often than not.

One Masruff dish, in fact, merits a visit all on its own. The raviolis de champignons de bois, or little pockets of pasta filled with wild and fresh mushrooms, fresh tarragon and sweetbreads, is one of the most-memorable dishes I've sampled this year. One recent diner was taken with this first course that she ordered it again, for dessert!

In keeping with current trends, the Masruffs have their formula as well. This one is a very popular 300-calorie, 110-franc menu. Though the menu was designed to appeal to the female diner, Mrs. Masruff reports that it's finding greater popularity with men. One day the menu might include a light fish course, then perhaps poached chicken in a thin broth, surrounded by crisp, thin strips of vegetables, followed by fresh fruit for dessert. All rather boring, actually. And the idea of advertising French food as low calorie is appalling: If the French start counting calories, who knows where it will lead? Are we in for diet Beaujolais, low-cal crème fraîche and saccharin-sweetened tarte Tatin?

For those who don't mix dining and dieting, there is a second 100-franc menu.
Other excellent dishes here include grilled St. Pierre with fresh basil, served with whole, roasted garlic; a copious salade de ris de veau; perfectly rare canard sauvage served with assorted wild mushrooms; rabbit served with pasta and fresh mushrooms. Desserts tend to be on the sweet side, though the charlotte prepared with blood oranges, and the pear and the lime soufflés are all good, inventive dishes.

Au Quai des Ormes is warm and relatively pleasant, though the overbearing wall mural detracts from what might otherwise be a simple, understated dining room. Service is unsophisticated: Orders get confused, waiters reach across the table while pouring wine. And this doesn't take itself too seriously.
Le Ferme Irlandaise, an unpretentious, homespun restaurant on the place du Marché Saint-Honoré in the first arrondissement, reopened at the end of August after a six-month close, and now sports a new menu, a new staff and a new decor. From the looks of the crowds they turn away day after day, the new formula is just what Parisians are looking for in a restaurant: homey atmosphere, some variety in the menu, reasonable prices and a staff that doesn't take itself too seriously.

Le Ferme offers honest, down-home Irish fare that is always hearty and sometimes heavy. Almost everything here is Irish, from the sturdy, handmade earthenware pottery to the rustic antique tables, to the pungent farm cheese named for Veronica Steele, who makes the cheese on her own Irish farm. There's also velvety Irish smoked salmon, superb homemade brown soda bread, fresh scones on

Sunday and yeasty wholemeal breads through the week. If an Irish friend happens to pass through Paris, he just might bring the Ferme a fresh batch of home-smoked kippered herring from Sluaghary.

The restaurant is actually the brainchild of Myrtle Allen, who runs Sluaghary's Ballymaloe House, considered one of the best restaurants in Ireland. Mrs. Allen selected the menu, helped train the staff and oversaw Le Ferme from a distance.

The Ferme Irlandaise menu changes frequently, although it usually features Irish stew, a roast stuffed loin of lamb chops with mint sauce, soups and various fish and shellfish. A meal, with wine or Sluaghary's Irish Ale, will cost from 75 to 100 francs. But the real buy is the Sunday brunch, held from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. For 45 francs, you can feast on a huge mixed platter of smoked herring (when available) and smoked salmon, or, alternately, a serving of poached, scrambled or fried eggs surrounded by black blood pudding, a rash of thick Irish bacon, slender pork sausages and a pork-baked white pudding. With this, there's all the homemade bread, Irish salted butter, jam and honey you can eat, followed by a warming pot of Irish tea.

Service here is a bit helter-skelter, though always responsive. When reserving, ask to sit on the main floor. The downstairs is a bit damp and cavelike.

For another foreign cuisine, and herring of another variety, there's L'Alaska, an extremely popular spot on rue Dauphine in the sixth arrondissement. Since its opening around the first of the year, this Swedish and Scandinavian restaurant has attracted a trendy young French clientele that obviously enjoys downing chilled glasses of clear aquavit with their herring, salmon and Swedish meatballs.

The menu here is varied and the food is decent, though no more than that. But portions are copious and the small, bistro-like Alaska is relatively inexpensive. A meal with a moderately priced wine will cost about 100 francs. The assorted herring appetizer is a meal in itself, with four different herring preparations, including fish cooked in vinegar and onions, and others prepared in saucers flavored with tomato, dill and curry. The main course of poached salmon with aquavit sauce offers a good change of pace, though both the salmon and accompanying green beans were soggy and overcooked. The service is fast, bistro style, and the wine list brief.

Le Monastère, 60 rue de l'Arbre-Sec, Paris 1, tel: 261.63.50. Credit cards: Visa. Open for dinner only. Closed Sunday.

Au Quai des Ormes, 72 quai de l'Hotel-de-Ville, Paris 4, tel: 374.72.22. Credit cards: none at present, will accept Visa in 1982.

Le Ferme Irlandaise, 30 place du Marché Saint-Honoré, Paris 1, tel: 296.02.99. Credit cards: American Express, Visa. Closed Dec. 19 to Jan. 5, Sunday evening and Monday.

L'Alaska, 15 rue Dauphine, Paris 6, tel: 354.78.50. Credit cards: American Express, Diner's Club, Visa. Closed Saturday and Sunday lunch.

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Sharp and Flats

JAZZ, ROCK AND POP COPENHAGEN, Club Møntebært (tel: 11.46.97) — Dec. 21: Lee Konitz and friends.
FRANKFURT, Theater For Children at the Zoo — Dec. 20 and 27 at 4 p.m.; Dec. 21 at 10 a.m. and Dec. 21 and 29 at 3 p.m.: "Rottigbogen" (Little Red Riding Hood), a rock musical production.
LONDON, Wembley Arena (tel: 902.12.34) — Dec. 19: "The Who."
Oxford Hammerstein (tel: 748.40.81) — Dec. 20: Slade. Dec. 21-22: Gillan. Dec. 24 and 26: Ozzy Osbourne.
OSAKA, Grand Concert Hall (tel: 502.12.34) — Dec. 19: The Swinging Blue Jeans.
PARIS, Palais des Sports (tel: 328.40.10) — Every night except Sunday and Monday at 8:30 p.m. and Matinee on Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.: Sylvie Vartan.
Bobino (tel: 522.74.84) — Every night except Sunday and Monday at 8:45 p.m.: Jimmy Gouley tri and Dec. 24-30: James Moody trio.
L'Elysée Montmartre (tel: 278.67.46) — Dec. 22 at 8 p.m.: Nico with her Rock Band.
TOKYO, Budokan (tel: 402.72.81) — Dec. 19 at 6:30 p.m.: George Yonagi and Rainy Wood and Dec. 20 and 21 at 6:30 p.m.: The Kai Band.
WEEK Hall (tel: 573.51.90) — Dec. 20 at 6:30 p.m.: Tony Esposito. — Frank Van Brakle

Italian Crime Increasingly in Fashion

by Paul Hofmann

ROME — The latest elegant novelty offered by Italy's fashion accessories industry is a piece of ultrathin leather that runs from shoulder to elbow and is worn under the sleeve of a dress or suit to conceal from robbers small items such as house keys, money for a cab, an identification document or even a diamond ring.

The zippered, antimugging pouch strap, called a brassard after the piece of armor that covers the same portion of the body, comes in various colors and sells briskly in better stores at the equivalent in lire of \$42.
Costume jewelry designers, prompted by a current wave of chain snatchings, have come up with new lines of broad necklaces that are so obviously of plastic or cheap metal alloys that even the most unsophisticated mugger will spurn them — or so it is hoped.

In Milan, some first-class restaurants lock their doors at 9 p.m., carefully scrutinize latecomers through peepholes and have their own guards escort diners to their cars or a cab when they leave.
In the large Italian cities it has for some time been the smart thing to invite guests to dinner or after-dinner parties and to offer them beds for the night, so that they don't have to drive home before daylight.

In Rome, where winter days can be chilly, many women no longer dare to walk with fur coats on except in the busiest streets, for fear that assassins may push them against a house

and leave them shivering in their dresses, minus the fur coats.

Such changes in the ways Italian city-dwellers dress and live stem from an upsurge in holdups and other everyday violence. Muggings, purse snatchings and most burglaries have long been dropped from the official statistics of lawlessness, and many victims no longer bother to report them to the police. Newspapers and magazines have contended lately that the proportional number of crimes, per thousand population, is higher now in such cities as Turin and Naples than in New York.

A scholar in her 30s who recently returned to Rome after several months on a research project at Columbia University says: "I felt safer in New York than I feel here. In Manhattan I knew exactly which areas to avoid. I never was afraid of going out in Greenwich Village at any hour, for instance. Here in Rome, danger and violence are unpredictable. I try to stay home after dark."

The woman commutes every week to Urbino, Raphael's birthplace near the Adriatic coast, to lecture at the university. "It's another world," she observes. "Quiet, dignified, safe." It is as if the gentle life of Italy has withdrawn to the provincial cities and small towns.

In the large urban areas everybody seems to have had some unpleasant brush with crime lately, or knows somebody who did. A lawyer here reports: "I signaled with my hand out of the window because the blinker had broken down, and some punk on a motor scooter stripped the wristwatch off my arm."
In Sicily's capital, Palermo, residents consid-

ered themselves pretty safe until recently. Now they are outraged by a rash of scippi (purse snatchings) and other attacks by young robbers.

Most inhabitants of the major cities appear to be much more upset by the scippi and burglaries than by the murders that terrorists and feuding Mafia families perpetrate, or by the raids on banks and other spectacular enterprises by big-time gangsters. The victims of political terrorism and organized crime are politicians and rich people who, to some extent, can defend themselves with guards and bulletproof limousines. The average city-dweller feels unprotected and must rely on their own wits to foil the predators.

Why have the streets of some of the biggest Italian cities become so dangerous? A nationwide debate in the media points to drugs, permissiveness in society, weakening family bonds, the impact of movies and television and the example of right-wing and left-wing terrorists as factors.

Readers' letters to newspapers have also suggested that the fascination of Italian teenagers with motorcycles and scooters — always without mufflers — is brutalizing the young generation. Other letters denounced the many vulgarities that have lately slipped into everyday speech, as well as into movies and television shows.

A national news weekly, Panorama of Milan, warned from its cover the other day: "The Italians are increasingly ferocious — the hour of the wolves."
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Cross-Country Skiing

Continued from page 7W

the 45 kilometers of loops. In December and January, a six-day week here costs 308 francs. Tourist office: CH-8840 Einsiedeln; tel: (055) 53.44.88.

In the Bernese Oberland, people-watchers go to Gstaad, where the problem is to tear oneself away from the fascinating non-ski life. Gstaad, at 1,100 meters, holds the key to a variety of ski slopes and several interesting valleys, one wide enough for the jet-set airfield, the other for the nine-hole golf course. For cross-country fans, there are 21 kilometers of track and 15 more of marked trails that run along terrain that is never too tricky. You may rough it at the Palace Hotel, for 1,000 francs or consider offers elsewhere from 550 up; these cross-country weeks include rail and bus pass. Ski instructors don't mind if you dance all night since cross-country lessons are scheduled in the afternoon. Tourist office: CH-3780 Gstaad; tel: (030) 4.10.55.

Only 15 minutes away by postal bus and 100 meters higher is Gsteig. This village relies on its famous neighbor's ski school and lift connections but has a cross-country vocation of its own. One loop has been made at the base of the Reusch glacier. A trail circles the cluster of seasonal wood chalets to join the Gstaad-Chateau d'Oex track. In a cozy rustic-class inn, the winter offer is 380 francs, with 10 percent off in January. However, only three ski lessons are given and there is no bus pass. Tourist office: CH-3781 Gsteig; tel: (030) 5.12.31.

Two cable-car changes within reach of both places will take you up to the Glacier des Diablerets where one can ski the year round; a loop has been traced at 3,000 meters. Just below, after the Col du Pillon, is Les Diablerets at 1,200 meters a family-style resort known for varied downhill skiing. Over 15 kilometers of

trails have cut into the forest along the narrow valley. Copied from the Club Med formula, the Swiss Village Club offer offers full board, ski lessons, ski rental and drinks with meals. One week costs 853 francs, from mid-December to mid-March. Tourist office: CH-1865, Les Diablerets; tel: (025) 53.13.58.

High in the Valais, from Oberwald to Obergo, the brand-new Rhone races from its source through the Goms valley. Along the banks, an undemanding altitude trail wanders never more than a mile from the Furka-Oberalp railway and its many whistle stops. Forty kilometers of track bridge torrents and traverse wide fields fringed with Christmas trees. There is no more than 100 meters' difference in elevation the entire way. Jean-Francois Kister, the editor of Geneva's cross-country magazine, Découvertes, thinks the best month for snow and sun here is January.

All winter long, the Oberwald Sporthotel — CH-3981 Oberwald; tel: (028) 73.11.28 — at 1,370 meters, offers an all-inclusive arrangement for 388 francs.

Ever since the Romans first tramped over the Gemmi pass, people have brought their rheumatic aches and pains to Lenkerbad in the Valais. Once the fashion was to dunk in the bubbly mineral waters all day but now the atmosphere is more sporty. Cable cars hoist the cross-country skier in 5 minutes from 1,410 to 2,314 meters where the view stretches as far as the Matterhorn. On the icy plateau there are 20 kilometers of trails and a Stakhanovite skier can even punch a time-clock to compare his efforts with those of the champions. After the workout, the skier deserves to unwind in the 7 open-air pools that average a tropical 35-degree Celsius temperature.

Swiss Ski School cross-country weeks held here in December, January and March run from 501 francs and include transport ticket and entry to the pools. Tourist office: CH-3954 Lenkerbad; tel: (027) 71.14.13.
The cross-country appeal of the older, softer range of the Jura cannot be overlooked. Just over or below 1,000 meters, the flattened crests emerge from the cloud-hung Lake Léman and Neuchâtel regions as snowy islands in the sun. About 250 kilometers of connecting trails have been

Christmas Shopping: Gonna Find Out Who's Naughty and Nice In New York

by Maureen Sherwood
NEW YORK — Christmas gift-hunting in New York can also be a tour of the city, with most areas able to tempt the buyer. Starting on the Upper West Side, Zabar's on Broadway at 80th Street (tel: 787-2000) has one of this year's best gimmicks: the tuna turner. It costs \$9 and is designed to mix tuna fish salad with a system not unlike certain subway exits: revolving with interesting bars. More extravagant, in the fish department, Zabar's has fresh Caspian caviar at about \$1,100 for a 2-kilo tin. Columbus Avenue is well-sprinkled with potential gift shops from about 79th Street down. The Petit Loup at No. 187 (tel: 873-5358) sells endearing, po-faced soft dolls that — according to the store — have souls. They cost from \$11 to \$15. Cushions in the form of giant paint tubes (\$32) and candles (\$22) make delightful children's furniture. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, on Fifth Avenue at 82d Street (tel: 535-7710), contains



the biggest of New York's museum shops. The children's shop sells small colonial dolls with articulated wooden limbs from \$10 to \$42; the main shop sells jewelry, china reproductions and other objects of art.

Crossing town on 57th Street, the Lee Bailey Shop at Henri Bendel at 10 West 57th (tel: 247-1100) sells beateable beer mugs at \$6.50 for those — perhaps British expatriates? — who prefer their ale un-iced; the eggrite, an electrical gadget the shape of half an egg, which guarantees a perfectly cooked egg, at \$7, and other ingenious ideas.

Tiffany, at Fifth Avenue and 57th Street (tel: 755-8000), has cut-crystal ice buckets at \$75, a selection of crystal vases from \$22 and pitchers and carafes in crystal from \$18. Hammacher Schlemmer, at 145 East 57th Street (tel: 932-5353), shows on no account be missed. This year, it is featuring "the blubber," a 1940s juke box that costs \$7,500; for the executive workaholic who never goes out to lunch, desk games like the problem solver at \$30; a duck-shaped telephone with head attached to the receiver (\$250); a wine refrigerator to keep wine or champagne chilled for hours (\$109.95); a fry-pan with a clock on its back that may be seen across the vastest kitchen (\$450); battery-operated electric socks (\$39.95); talking scales — no more bending double to read the bad news — (\$145); a "sleep sound" machine that will lull you to sleep with scientifically blended tones (\$35).

At F.A.O. Schwarz on Fifth Avenue at 58th Street (tel: 644-9400), children might persuade their parents to get them a space activity center, an aerodynamically designed playhouse complete with sound module instrument pan-

el, strobe lights and landing legs. All for \$2,500. More modestly, a smaller astronaut ship that holds play figures costs \$34.95.

Julie's Artisan Gallery at 687 Madison Avenue (tel: 688-2345), has kitsch knitted scarves with "New York New York" emblems at \$70. Almost next door, a new arrival, Santini e Domini at 697 Madison (tel: 838-1835), sells unusual horizontally striped leather boots in subtle shades at \$180, and more functionally, rubber cowboy boots in all colors at \$25. At Bloomingdale's, Third Avenue at 59th Street (tel: 355-5900), some moderately priced gifts include a gold/silver tone pull-apart key ring that is monogrammable (\$10); plastic watches on ribbons to wear round the neck in all colors (\$12.50); ultra-feminine wedge-heeled slippers in satin and fluffy marabou (\$22); rabbit fur earmuffs (\$18). For those who have seen the movie "Mommie Dearest" and have since developed a longing for wire hangers, Blooming's sells fragrant satin ones at \$12 for five. For kids: digital watches (\$25); learning machines that talk and teach math, reading and spelling (from \$20). An amusing and highly typical New York gift is a ceramic set of coasters in the form of a hamburger or a bagel with lox and cream cheese (\$15).

Cardier, 212 Third Avenue (tel: 473-7971), sells a selection of original stationery, perforated pencils and pens and paper boxes at \$1.50. The Pottery Barn, main store 231 10th Avenue (tel: 741-5120), with branches on Greenwich Avenue and Lexington Avenue, has a whole range of gifts at \$10 and under. These include a 12-foot telephone extension cord (\$4.25); tough string bags in different colors (\$5) and three types of champagne glasses at \$4.50 each.

Down at Greenwich Village, The Chess Mart at 240 Sullivan Street (tel: 475-9564), and The Chess Shop, 230 Thompson Street (tel: 475-9580), sell all kinds of chess sets in ivory, jade, glass, ceramic and wood. There are modern and antique sets, miniature sets, 3-D sets, even rather obscene sets. Prices range from \$15 to \$600. In the back, chess players concentrate in clouds of smoke.

Nearby in SoHo, Beautiful Things, 151 Spring Street (tel: 431-9883), sells exclusively designed quilts, some with landscapes, one with a whimsical teddy bear floating in a balloon, all in colors. Prices start at \$100. Think Big! at 390 West Broadway (tel: 925-7500) sells six-foot pencils (\$95); 10-by-13-inch matchbooks (\$10); 11-inch screws (\$20); chocolate chip cookies 33 inches across (\$75); yellow legal pads 35 inches high (\$25), and 6-foot tall toothbrushes at \$150.

At 160 Bleeker Street, Gillies 1840 (tel: 260-2130), is proud to be selling President Reagan's favorite jellybeans, known as "jelly bellies." Gillies' president, Donald Schoenfeld, describes the mouth-watering flavors: "They're nothing like the ones I had as a kid. They're really delicious: watermelon is green on the outside and pink on the inside. Baked apple is good, too." Jelly bellies come in 36 flavors and can be bought loose at \$3.99 a pound or in gift glass jars just like the found at White House. Sizing about budget cuts and neutron bombs.

Silk and rayon kimonos, quilted jackets and Chinese slippers are still reasonably priced down in New York's Chinatown and can be found at all shops in the area. Warm, reversible quilt jackets are about \$65, and Chinese slippers \$4.50.

East Side, West Side, all around the town, Christmas can be a lonely time for those without the means of participating in this consumer-oriented season. Some worthy charities to spread seasonal cheer include The New York Times Neediest Cases Fund, POB 5193, General Post Office, New York, New York 10087; and The Save the Children Federation Inc., 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017. UNICEF Christmas cards can be purchased at the United Nations Gift Shop in New York.



In Hong Kong

by Harry Rolnick

HONG KONG — Shopping is as much a part of life here as work itself. Hong Kong's tourist industry was built on the attraction of its shopping, which accounts for about 60 percent of all visitors' expenditure, about \$60 million a year. Rents here have pushed prices up considerably these past few years, but the opulence of visitors, the status-conscious mentality of the residents and the fact that all goods are imported duty-free make Hong Kong ripe territory for spending sprees.

Luxury goods are sold for luxury prices at the three branches of the Lane Crawford Department Store, 70 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong (tel: 5-26.61.21); Windsor House, Causeway Bay (tel: 5-790.10.52) and Mansion House, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon (tel: 3-67.00.44).

For gifts, though, the Oriental Gallery in each branch has stylized Asian goods seen nowhere else. For HK\$100-\$200 (about \$18-\$36 in U.S. dollars), antique porcelain shards are sold set in silver, for use as pendants or rings. For HK\$420, an old-style Japanese-Chinese noodle-carrier (with four compartments, plus a "change-drawer" and chopstick holder) makes a fine novelty. They also have ebony chests, beautifully decorated old opium pipes (blocked up for legal reasons) and animals shaped out of copper from Thailand and Burma but finished in Hong Kong. Silk kimonos costing up to HK\$850 are fairly expensive, but beautifully done.

Chinese children are among the most beautiful in the world, partly due to their fashions. And nowhere can one find such a mammoth selection of traditional baby clothes than on Fat Hing Street, called "Baby Lane," near the eastern end of Central off Possession Street. Silk-embroidered caps, capes, jackets, vests, quilts, traditional backpacks for carrying babies, padded coats in floral patterns — an incredible selection, with prices just a few dollars for the most gorgeous materials.

For thousands of years, jade has been revered for more than its beauty; treatments, poems and songs have celebrated its medicinal values and its use as a magic talisman. An aw-

ful lot of fake jade is sold, but the real thing can be recognized because it cannot be scratched by pointed steel, and a drop of water will stand out like a bead since it won't run, as on glass.

The cheapest items are at the Jordan Road outdoor jade market every morning from 10 a.m. to noon, with everything from priceless old pieces to worthless fakes. But even if fake, the stone might be beautiful and worth getting. Those who want something more luxurious go to any of dozens of jade-carvers. The most exclusive jade shop is Jade Creations Ltd., Lane Crawford House, Central, Hong Kong (tel: 5-22.35.98), where the owner, Vicky Thommy, designs everything in the shop. A tiny jade lock (used for locking children to the earth, metaphorically speaking) might cost HK\$140; an old jade pendant with diamond necklace might cost HK\$225,000. Thommy's philosophy is to survive for simplicity, to allow the beauty of the jade color to stand out.

Many stores have endless goods from China, including Chinese Merchandise Emporium, 92-94 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong (tel: 5-24.10.51); China Products Co., 488 Hennessy Road, Causeway Bay (tel: 5-77.02.22) and 19-31 Yee Woo Street, Causeway Bay (tel: 5-790.83.21) and Chinese Arts and Crafts, 233 Nathan Road, Kowloon (tel: 3-67.00.61). Since most shoppers are local, the prices are much cheaper than in China's own "Friendship Stores." Here are linens and embroideries, splendid Chinese cashmere sweaters, jade, furniture, carpets, porcelain, towels, snuff bottles, acupuncture supplies, packaged drugs, herbs, royal jelly, woks, chopsticks etc.

For those who prefer giving to getting, there are ample opportunities. The housing shortage in Hong Kong makes it impossible for some children to find room to study, so the charity Child Trust, Flat A5, Po Shan Mansions, 16 Po Shan Road, Hong Kong, builds and operates study rooms in the resettlement estates and the poorer sections of the New Territories. The group now helps 34,000 children.

by Vicky Elliott

LONDON — While British manufacturers founder in the doldrums, British craftsmen, it would seem, are hard at work from outermost Orkneys to deepest Devon. An enterprising shopper with a tactical list of addresses will have no problem here turning up the hand-picked Christmas gift that no one else can duplicate. Hand-turned, hand-finished, bespoke or bespangled, London's gifts are tailored to fit.

Covent Garden is a potpourri of some of the brightest new retail stores and craft outlets. At the Glass House, 65 Long Acre, W.C.2 (tel: 836.97.85) a cooperative of six artists stoke their furnace night and day as they work on an impressive range of individual designs — smoky paperweights (upwards of £6, about \$12), wine glasses with dizzy whorls (around £15), squeezed futuristic beakers and huge round platters by Tony Newell on which even-temperament chase their prey (as much as £275).

The British Craft Center at 43 Earlham Street (tel: 836.69.93) and Craftwork, at 33 The Market, Covent Garden (tel: 439.30.02) read a thin line between the aesthetic and the functional. The Craft Center deals in wood, silverwork and pottery. There are grainy wooden bowls in mulberry, ash and lacewood (around £30), delicate fluted boxes (£20), baroque teapots in pastel colors (about £20) and warped wooden bangles. Craftwork has free-blown glass, imaginative knitwear — the strawberry-patterned sweaters are fun — (from £30 to £130) and all manner of ingenious artifacts.

David Mellor, at 26 James Street (tel: 379.60.47), also based at 4 Sloane Square (tel: 730.42.59), carries craftsmanship into the kitchen with a series of good-looking mass-produced lines: an outside chopping board for cutting the turkey (£12.93), a beautifully turned salt bowl from Devon at £3.11 with a horn salt spoon from Cumbria at £1.16, a range of country-house copperware (an 8-inch santé pan costs £34.70) and hand-woven linen. The stores also stock a promising Christmas pudding put out by Eliza Acton's restaurant The Carved Angel, featured at the launching of this year's Egon Ronay Good Food Guide. It costs £4.95 — including a pudding basin that could come in handy for haircuts later.

Whistles, in the covered Covent Garden Market (tel: 379.74.01), also at 1 Thayer Street (tel: 935.70.13) and 111 Walton Street (581.37.02), sells idiosyncratic sweaters by Julia Pines. Each one, in her characteristic bunched weave, has its own orchestration of colors (from around £80 and up). Whistles also indulges in soft beaded woolen socks in pastel colors at £8 and a regulation cargo of pirate gear.

For an overview of what's what in British pottery, one of the best addresses is J.K. Hill, 151 Fulham Road, S.W.3 (tel: 584.75.29), which has a sampling of everything from David Leach's monumental amphora (collector's pieces that are sometimes seen at Sotheby's) to some very handsome mugs with designs of bamboo at £2.60. The selection is tantalizing: the sober lines of reduced stoneware (a teapot can cost £16.50); dark glazed slipware that resurrects a 17th-century craft; brittle sea forms — sea urchins and starfish; massive unglazed flowerpots by Jim Keeling; and elaborate animal sculptures by Rosemary Wren.

Jermyn Street, complete with Turkish baths, is the mecca for the complete gentleman: for the classic Harvie and Hudson striped shirts at Nos. 77 and 97, which cost £27.95; for gener-

ous real sponges (from £1.50 to around £30) and the biggest, snowiest badger shaving brushes (£6 to £200) at Ivon's, the haircutters and perfumers at No. 20 (tel: 734.13.70). Geo. Trumper, at 9 Curzon Street, W.1, also carries a state-of-the-art men's toiletries in flasks that look as if they came right out of the Duke of Wellington's camp chest (Marlborough cologne, for example, costs £6.50).

Paxton and Whitfield, at 93 Jermyn Street (tel: 930.02.50), will mail a selection of their yeoman English ham — and cheeses: Whole Blue Wensleydale (at £2.50 a pound; £5 a pound if mailed to Europe); Shropshire Blue (at £2.15 a pound); Truckle Cheshire Cheese (at £8.40 each) and, of course, the traditional brown stoneware jars of Siltton (from £3 to £10.75 each in the shop, £9.70 to £21.30 mailed to Europe).

One way of switching children's attention away from the television is to give them their own cutout Pollock's toy theater, whose Victorian designs have been delighting generations.

Scenery changes are slotted in and out of the ornate stage, a little smaller than the average television screen, and the characters are slid on stage from the wings. The larger theaters, to be mounted on wood or cardboard, cost £5.75 and come complete with three plays and texts; the simpler cardboard version comes at £1.80 with 60p extra for the plays — including Arabian Nights' favorites such as "Aladdin." Pollock's Toy Museum at 1 Scala Street, W.1 (tel: 636.34.53), has a second shop at Covent Garden.

The air traveler who wants to fit his gifts into his pocket won't have any trouble at The Sizing Tree, 69 New King's Road, S.W.6 (tel: 736.45.27), which has cut the problem down to size — or doll's-house dimensions. You name it, they've shrunk it.

The shop sells not only Georgian dolls houses to be assembled (at £276.10) but stores in the mood of the painter Edward Hopper, into which can be crammed their pies, miniaturized crates of tomatoes (£2.95) that some cottage industrialist has been painstakingly putting together in his front room. The ingenuity of it all — and the prices — make one gasp. There are immaculate little natural wood dressers at £15.20, miniaturized Royal Couple portraits at £2.95 (they'll boil family portraits down to a half-inch for £9.20) and even a 2½-inch desk with sliding drawers and a slatted roll top at £99.50 for the unabashed enthusiast.

At the Blewcoats' School, 23 Caxton Street, S.W.1 (tel: 222.28.77), a classically beautiful brick building dated 1709, the National Trust has marshaled some nifty marketing talent on a cornucopia of gifts that challenges one to leave empty-handed.

Earthenware bowls printed with scenes from Thomas Hardy (£1.99 each), table mats illustrated with some of Britain's lushest gardens (a set of four costs £3.95), packs of hand-cut rose and cucumber soap (£2.50), handmade engraved glass goblets (£12.95) successfully mix traditional concepts and trendy packaging — an eminently affordable price. Mail orders are dealt with at The National Trust (Enterprises) Ltd., PO Box 101, Melksham, Wiltshire SN12 8EA.

"Please to put a penny in the old man's hat," begs the old Christmas rhyme. One possible hat is the soft sweater of a member of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, at 21 Ebury Street, S.W.1, whose Christmas is spent on the churning seas. And, to remember those who aren't able to see it all, send donations to the Royal National Institute for the Blind, at 224 Great Portland Street, W.1. If you haven't got a penny, a ha'penny will do.

From Texas to the Vienna Stage

by Alan Levy

VIENNA — When statuesque Melanie Holliday came to life in the title role of Franz von Suppe's seldom-produced 1865 comic opera "Beautiful Galathée" and stepped down off her pedestal to confront her creator, Pygmalion, she was slightly startled by unexpected glints that had caught her eye. It was the spotlight at Vienna's Volksoper. It took this former Miss Teen-Age Texas — who, singing in German, has advanced from ingenue and soubrette to a lyric-soprano queen of Vienna's operetta citadel — barely a second to recognize what had taken her back: "Opera glasses, even in the first row!"

For barely three seconds (which had already been previewed on Austrian television's main news) Galathée hares her derriere to the audience and this was what had brought out the binoculars for the Volksoper premiere. Just turned 30, Melanie Holliday has made her name in Austria, where people want to see more of her as well as hear the high-E coloratura that is another of her assets.

Over the last year on Austrian television, she has been the hostess for a particularly asinine astrology show, "Horoscope," for which a large public stays awake just to catch her song-and-dance number, always the stellar attraction. They know her as a blonde bombshell with sexy legs that can can-can: She is one soubrette in "The Merry Widow" who, instead of standing aside to let the dancers kick up their heels, leads the third act can-can herself, losing two or three pounds a night in the process.

Most admirers assume Holliday is a stage name, but like so much else about her, it is real. "It belongs to a husband I had," she says softly. "I gave up the husband, but kept the name."

Born Melanie Claire Young in Houston, she swept the Miss Teen-Age Houston and Miss Teen-Age Texas competitions at the age of 17 and finished second in the Miss Teen-Age America finals. Runner-up money and the scholarships that came with it had her ticketed for New York. "Julius had a great dance department as well as an opera theater," she says, "with Broadway just outside the door in case I wanted to be the next Mitzi Gaynor. But a week after my 18th birthday, in late summer of 1969, I fell off a horse in Houston and fractured my first lumbar vertebra. I was two months flat on my back in the orthopedic center and nobody had to tell me it was curtains for my career as ballerina."

Instead of Juilliard in September, it was Sam Houston State University in Huntsville the following January, with Melanie encased in a back brace (a smaller version of which she still wears to rehearsals from time to time). "Sometimes adversity helps," she says. "All Sam Houston had for me was an opera workshop with Dr. Walter Foster and, while my

brace hindered my breath technique, it sure made me an ideal choice to play Olympia, the wind-up doll, in "Tales of Hoffmann." My waist was all laced up like a real doll's, and I had to stand rigid and stiff." Today, without a brace but with point shoes, Olympia is a staple in her repertoire.

Success at Sam Houston and reasonably rapid recovery took her to Indiana University, which has perhaps the best opera department and facilities in the world. There she met and married a graduate student of opera stage direction named Thomas Holliday, who had taken his degree in voice at Indiana U.

When he was selected for a one-year exchange program with the Hamburg State Opera, she stayed in Bloomington to finish her degree and then joined him in Hamburg in December, 1973, by which time he had signed on for a second year as an assistant director. "But the only role they had open for me at the time," she recalls, "was as the Happy Hausfrau: rosebudding the radishes, starching the shirts and climbing the walls."

After she found work with the provincial opera in Klagenfurt, Austria, her husband joined her there for a year and directed her as Adina in "Elixir of Love." When an offer came for him to head the Opera Theater at North Texas State University in Denton, he packed his bags, but she didn't. She had auditioned in Basel for the difficult and taxing role of Zerbinetta in "Ariadne auf Naxos" and, "at that stage of her career, no coloratura. I know would have said no to Zerbinetta." This led to a slow parting of the ways: after several years of separation, they finally divorced in 1979, by which time she was (and still is) living with a Dutch journalist based in Vienna, Jan van der Brugg.

In the summer of 1976, she came to Vienna's Stadthalle as Cunegonde (a gaudy part that, because it defies many a musical-comedy voice, is known as "the Broadway Zerbinetta") in the first German-language production of Leonard Bernstein's "Candide." When Bernstein caught her act, he asked, "Where were you when this was on Broadway?" and has pushed her career ever since. While in Vienna, she auditioned for Volksoper chief Karl Dornch (who plays Midas, the wealthy and lecherous art collector, to her Galathée) and signed a two-year contract. (Her current contract expires next summer and both she and the Volksoper have agreed to renew for three more years.)

Singing everything from the pig-farmer's daughter in "Cypriote Baron" to Philine in "Mignon," she came swiftly into her own as a part and saucy Adele, the maid, in the Volksoper's mainstay, "Die Fledermaus." Though the part is very Viennese, a prominent local critic exclaimed: "Melanie Holliday is Adele!" She also rears as princesses: the heroines of Oscar Strauss' "Waltz Dream" and Prokofiev's "Love of Three Oranges." Starting March 5, she will sing Bianca in Cole Porter's "Kiss Me Kate" — in German, as is everything at the Volksoper — on Dec. 30.



Melanie Holliday, coloratura soprano.

She would like to sing Sophie in "Rosenkavalier" as well as Zerbinetta in the more prestigious Vienna State Opera, to which she made her first musical trip across town to sing two solos in Bernstein's "Miss" last February. While she aspires to the Met as well, her immediate target is Houston; the hometown girl who fell off a horse and fell back on her voice would like to go home in triumph just once. But it is a slightly melancholy Melanie Holliday who tells how that boat has been missed twice.

"I did Adele in Tokyo when the Volksoper company toured Japan in 1979 and it was videotaped for Eurovision and shown all over Europe that New Year's Eve. I got offers from everywhere, but the one that meant the most to me was from David Gockley of the Houston Grand Opera and I accepted. Casting conflicts, however, led to a change of roles and she wound up desiring a promotion from maid to first-class. "I'll surely be a good Rosalinda in a few years, but right now I'm Adele from the top of my head to the tips of my toes."

And schedule conflicts with "Galathée" again prevented her Houston Grand Opera debut this season as Musette in "La Bohème." The Brechtian adage that "no man is a hero until he goes home" still holds, but Melanie Holliday is a heroine who wants to go home first-class.

Melanie Holliday is scheduled to sing "Die schöne Galathée" on a double bill with Carl Orff's delightful "Die Kluge" on Jan. 10, 14, 26 and Feb. 23; Adele in "Die Fledermaus" twice in January, and Valencienne in "The Merry Widow" on Dec. 30.

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The Uffizi Gallery Turns 400

by Susan Lumsden

FLORENCE — The three children of Cosimo III, the last of the Medici, were the decadent end of a 400-year-old line that defined the culture of Western world. The eldest, Ferdinando III, died young, of syphilis he contracted at the carnival in Venice; his brother Gian Gastone devoted himself to wine and gluttony. If it weren't for their sister, Anna Maria Ludovica, the world would have a much less noble memory of the Medici.

Anna Maria Ludovica died childless and a widow in 1743. But she had the foresight and courage to will the Medici art collection in the Uffizi Gallery to the city of Florence — rather than to her German in-laws, the Habsburg-Lorraine dynasty, which acquired the rest of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. The will prevented the collection from being taken to Vienna and dispersed, and enshrined the Medici as the greatest art patrons.

The gallery that held the collection celebrates a milestone this weekend. Four hundred years ago, in 1581, Francesco I. Anna Maria Ludovica's great-uncle, turned the Uffizi into a museum. This makes it the oldest major museum in the world; it is also the most-visited museum in Italy, with its complete works of the Renaissance from Cimabue and Giotto to Leonardo and Raphael.

So perfect were the art and architecture of the Uffizi that even the most unscrupulous of collectors, Napoleon, respected its integrity. He saw the museum when he passed through in 1796, but, says the Uffizi's director, Luciano Berù, "the fact that it was public property and from such an integral part of the city saved it from the French, to which the royal possessions at the Pitti Palace were subjected." The Medici Venus, the only work Napoleon transferred to the Louvre, was returned.

In celebration of the 400th birthday, Bert and his committee have set up a year of Uffizi exhibitions and conferences. The first exhibition, "Self-Portraits by 20th-Century Artists," which opens this weekend, is only the third Uffizi showing of self-portraits. The first was that of the collection of Cardinal Leopoldo de Medici for the centennial in 1681, which included self-portraits of Rembrandt, Rubens and Velazquez. This year's new faces, includ-



The Vasari Corridor, now showing the Uffizi's self-portraits.

ing Chagall, Masson, Carrà, Rauschenberg, Giorgio Morandi and Annigoni, bring the total up to more than 1,500. The self-portraits are on view in the Vasari Corridor, which straddles the Ponte Vecchio, and in the Sala Niobe.

The architecture of the Uffizi, from its conception by Giorgio Vasari in 1574 through its transformations until the present, is the subject of another exhibition in the church of San Pier Scheraggio, a medieval structure preserved by the Medici architect in the walls of the Uffizi. More specialized is the exhibition on the restoration and preservation of paper, the first of its kind in the world, in the main gallery.

In June, there will be a general conference on art restoration focused on Botticelli's "Primavera," restored for the occasion. It will deal with the myriad of restoration techniques developed since the Florence flood of 1966. On view for the first time since the deluge will be Andrea del Sarto's "Last Supper" in the former convent of San Salvi in Vallombrosa.

Two international conferences, in May and in September, will discuss the problems of the 20th-century museum: trying to be all things to all people, tourists and scholars alike. A distinctive feature of the Uffizi is the fact

that it was not built as a museum, but as a residence with meeting rooms and offices, or *uffizi*. The halls are painted and decorated with tapestries and statues, as befits the home of rich and cultured men who knew how to live well and had the means to do so.

As a consequence, the Uffizi is probably the most comfortable major museum in the world. It was built for real people, not imaginary throngs, and for them there were windows. On any given day, there are as many visitors looking out at the monuments of Florence or down at the fishermen on the Arno as there are looking inside at the splendors of Veneziano or Pollaiuolo. The rooms are life-size and flow easily and chronologically into one another. Any survivor of winter courses in art history also knows that the Uffizi is the best-heated museum in Florence.

Not least, some of the 800,000 annual visitors also discover that the Uffizi has the best bar in Florence, with fine wine, sandwiches and a superb view from the terrace of the Palazzo Vecchio, Piazza della Signoria and the Duomo. It offers the pause required to reflect on the city of the Medici and the lasting beauty created while the fire was brightest, 400 years ago.

So Much for the 'Avar Treasure'

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — There is a cheering lesson to the sensational sale of antiquities from the ancient Mediterranean world held this week at Sotheby's in London: In this field, collectors are not all that naive after all. When confronted with disturbing objects and a story pieced together from unverifiable statements and a succession of assumptions, collectors will give the objects a wide berth.

So it was that the so-called Avar Treasure — 128 gold and silver belt mounts said to match those from a find made in Albania at the turn of the century — remained unsold, with a single, pitiful exception. This was a silver and gold strap retainer carried away as a £3,080 (about \$5,800) souvenir by a Paris dealer. That is not much of a compliment for a treasure whose worth was estimated at \$400,000 or more.

Clearly, the clumsiness of some of the pieces turned off potential buyers. This is true, among others, of some gold elements; the spidery, hesitant arabesques and the figurative elements oddly inserted at random looked, it seemed, like fancy ornaments for a comic strip on Attila the Hun. Even the most sophisticated laboratory examinations do not carry enough weight, against such a handicap — particularly when they leave several questions unanswered.

Whatever happens to the "Avar" pieces of the treasure, they will not appear at auction any more.

It is highly significant that the two sixteenth-century Byzantine silver dishes supposedly found with the gold and silver mounts — one superbly preserved and the other in fragmentary condition — sold for a huge £26,400 and £13,200. They never raised questions in anybody's mind as to authenticity and no one gives a hoot about provenance.

Equally telling is the fate encountered by a large-size bronze head, 31 centimeters high, described in the catalogue as "Imperial Roman... c. first-century century." The entry mentions George Ortiz as the last of two "former owners," a fact that the collector, a resident of Geneva, confirmed to this writer. That in itself is a compliment to any ancient Greek or Roman bronze. Ortiz has one of the sharpest eyes that ever looked at ancient bronzes, and owns one of the finest collections of sec-

ond and early first millennium B.C. pieces from ancient Greece.

But there is a lot more to that bronze head. According to a well-informed source in the dealing-collecting community, the head belongs with a group of bronze statues now in Boston. All of these are said to have been found after World War II near the southwestern Anatolian coast — in other words, in an area that was Greek until this century and has yielded much of the finest Greek sculpture at all periods.

In terms of the sculptor's craft, the head is a stunning achievement, whatever one may think of it aesthetically. It is so impressive that the reaction of one or two connoisseurs was to consider it "too good to be true."

The fact that it once graced the collection of Ortiz — not just that of anonymous owners like the "Avar Treasure" — may have played an important role in assuaging any such fears, which were unjustified in this writer's view. And so did its inclusion in an exhibition held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

Yet the head could have been killed, commercially speaking. For some time, a source says, it was tantalizingly dangled by its London-based owners before various institutions. The price quoted to this writer is \$800,000-\$1 million and at half that price it would still have been hugely expensive. To do that sort of thing can be fatal: Once a seller starts climbing down, the potential buyers, who are very few anyway, think that something must be wrong.

The fact that it was sold, in my view brilliantly, at £110,000 to a Swedish institution, the Medelhavs Museet — "Mediterranean Museum" — in Stockholm, speaks for Sotheby's salesmanship. But it also proves that when all is said and done, it is the art that matters, not the verbiage.

The context of the sale makes it all the more remarkable as there were no uncontrolled outbursts of enthusiasm even though the auction included many very fine pieces. A standing bronze figure of Osiris from seventh- or sixth-century B.C. Egypt was not overpriced at £1,390. An Anglo-Saxon fibula found on Warren Hill, at Mildenhall, Suffolk, was cheap at £374 and so was a superb Scandinavian bronze brooch, made around the ninth century A.D., at £660. Many other instances show that the sluggish market will respond only to pieces



'Imperial Roman' bronze.

that are not just superb but supremely spectacular as well.

This an international trend. It could be verified on the same day in Paris at a sale of antiquities conducted by Jean-Louis Picard. A bronze standing figure of Venus in much the same posture as the famous Louvre "Venus de Milo" — with one arm broken off as if to carry the resemblance further — whizzed to 110,000 francs (close to \$20,000). But several pieces of fine quality were bargains.

The market has been going through a difficult period since June-July, reacting perceptibly to the deflated economy. For many antique dealers in London this has been the worst year for a long time. And now the Polish crisis is beginning to take its toll as, once again, buyers refuse to act when confronted with the possibility of war.

Around Galleries in Rome: Consumed by Art's Big Flame

by Edith Schloss

ROME — Fragrant, delectable, taut, expressing sensual pleasures... these are only a few words that spring to mind when looking at the last oils of Filippo de Pisis in his show at the Galleria dell'Oca, via dell'Oca 41 until Jan.

31. But this is painting at its purest, so words can only evoke a parallel. Still, here goes.

This late oeuvre of de Pisis from the 1940s — when he was already hospitalized at the Villa Fiorita clinic in Milan before his death — is of a clarity, precision of touch and silver beauty that equal any works of Impressionism. It is not post-Impressionism, but late Impressionism.

De Pisis looked at a rose, some apples, a glove, a bottle in an open window and devoured them with his eyes. With ardor, with impatience but firmly held brush, he then swiftly put down the moment, attacking the canvas in such a way as to make us still seem to hear the quick patter of his brushes. He gives us immediate perception of the essence of petal or skin, the sparkle of windy sky — they flash

back at the viewer, luminous, electric and lyrical.

Everything is suggested, nothing is weighty, nothing is heavily outlined and thus trivial. The sensual has been turned into the spiritual by de Pisis' poetry. This is a show of a dozen or more pictures in soft grays, splinter-like brush strokes, rose touches, set down with delicate economy of line and description: small visions, traces of bright experience, afterimages. There is an odd evanescence about them, as if they were a frail shimmer about to fade.

As de Pisis put it with sweet melancholy: "The work is the ashes of a big flame that went out; and sooner or later [it] will vanish to be absorbed by everything."

The exhibition of works by Oskar Kokoschka at the Palazzo Venezia, via del Plebiscito 3,

Rome, until February is spotty although it does provide refreshing glimpses to those who have long been familiar with his work.

There are a few brilliant examples of his portraits and landscapes — he was probably one of the last portraitists of our times — early and very late works, graphics, watercolors and drawings; a grab bag of all that could be had.

Recently a musicologist was heard to say that Prokofiev was a traditional composer with a modern style. It could be asserted that Kokoschka was a traditional painter or a modern style. He was of a steady development and a positive outlook. He was an expressionist; involved in action, not inner musings and philosophical statement, he had an appetite for the real, the outdoor world, his own present. He peered at mountain crags and

valleys; at people's faces wickered or good, bright or weird; at all that crept and crawled in the forest; the busy life of windy harbors or great city squares; and he put it all down with quick strokes, wiggly or straight, in fresh pigment, creating images in bright webs of color.

O.K. — as he finally signed himself — took an integral part in the avant-garde movements in Vienna and Berlin early in this century, was everywhere a revolutionary, had a stormy affair with Alma Mahler. A volunteer in World War I, he was badly wounded, afterward traveling and working with other artists and composers in Dresden, Munich and Frankfurt in Weimar Germany, then reaching

Prague after Hitler took power and staying there until 1937. His work was exposed by the Nazis in their notorious traveling exhibition on "Degenerate Art." He spent much time in London and taught there and in Austria, and in his last years was shown and honored all over Europe. He died in Switzerland last year at the age of 94.



De Pisis still life in oil, 1952.

In the last paintings, in the 1970s, there are small observations — frogs, a whipper, a fierce cat — done quickly and finely, as were the portraits of Elisabeth Furtwängler, Lady Mary Duane and that of a wild woman in conversation with forest animals. Everything is in high-keyed color, the

limbs are large, the expression of the sitters vivid, there is a glitter over everything.

The best part of this unevenly balanced showing is that Kokoschka's vitality comes through and that he never got tired and turned out good and sturdy work until the end.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Honeywell-Bull Sources See Large Loss for '81

PARIS — CIT Honeywell-Bull is likely to have a group net loss of about 400 million francs (\$69.5 million) in 1981 after a 180.2-million franc net profit in 1980, company sources said Friday.

Largest S&L in U.S. Merges With 3 Others

WASHINGTON — The Federal Home Loan Bank Board on Friday announced the merger of the largest U.S. savings and loan with three other savings and loans from other states.

Burmah Oil Expected to Try Takeover of Croda

LONDON — Burmah Oil is expected to make a full bid for Croda International, a chemical processing firm in which it bought a 14.99 percent stake early Friday, market sources said.

Aid Plan for Laker Reportedly Devised

LONDON — A short-term aid package involving aircraft sales, possible fare increases and route reductions has been devised to help Laker Airways out of its cash crisis, banking sources said.

Lalonde Says Alсандs Near Completion

EDMONTON, Alberta — Negotiations on the \$13-billion Alсандs project with Shell Canada are nearing completion, Canadian Energy Minister Marc Lalonde said Friday.

Clausen Sees Shortage Of \$1 Billion for IDA

WASHINGTON — Because of sharp reductions in U.S. contributions, the World Bank is likely to suffer a shortage of \$1 billion or more in funds available to make interest-free loans to the world's poorest countries, World Bank President A.W. Clausen said here.

Mr. Clausen called Thursday on richer nations to help make up the difference that is expected to occur in this fiscal year in the funding of the International Development Association, the World Bank affiliate that makes loans to Third World countries.

Polish Crisis Stirs Coal Shares

NEW YORK — The declaration of martial law in Poland is sending the stock prices of coal companies surging as the country's crisis is jeopardizing Warsaw's shipments to Western Europe and providing new markets for U.S. coal companies.

Poland has been a major supplier for the European Economic Community, shipping 15.5 million metric tons of coal in 1979. That was second to South Africa's exports.

Even though Poland's exports have dwindled to an 8-million-ton rate this year, a total cutoff "would considerably change Western Europe's long-term importing," said Mark Coehn, an analyst for Kidder Peabody & Co. Inc.

Yet analysts are far from bullish about U.S. coal companies. "They're coming off three or four very good months, and things are starting to roll over," said Jack Kawa, an analyst for Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

Of particular concern to analysts is the coal group's price run-up since the stock market's late September low. Eastern Gas & Fuel gained more than 30 percent on its Sept. 28 quote.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

The Saudi American Bank named Robert D. Botjer managing director. He succeeds Michael A. Callen, who returns to the New York headquarters of Citibank.



Robert D. Botjer

Bank of America International has appointed six new executive directors. They are Richard Bernstein, regional investment banking officer for Scandinavia; Gregg Byers, head of securities distribution of the International Investment Securities Division; Gerald Doherty, head of loan syndications in London; Jacques Favilier, regional investment banking officer for France and the Benelux countries; Ian Milne, head of mergers and acquisitions; and Michael Westman, regional investment officer for the Middle East.

Europe. John R. Marsden vice president Southern Europe, William D. McHardy vice president Germany.

ITT appointed Hermann J. Chupka vice president of ITT Europe.

Edward Harris has been appointed managing director of the London-based Marine Finance Ltd., a new joint venture between Louis Dreyfus Securities and Edward Harris Associates.

Jonathan M. Kramer was named vice president, ancillary rights, for the CBS Theatrical Films Group in London.

Bankers Trust appointed Robert Allmon senior country officer and general manager of its Paris Branch, succeeding Jan H.W. Beunderman, who returns to New York as deputy group head of the Asia-Pacific group.

Procter & Gamble named Harold Elasmann vice president Northern



A.W. Clausen

vert money from regular bank financing into the IDA program to offset some of the lost money. He estimated the bank's total borrowing in financial markets may exceed \$8 billion this year and reach more than \$9 billion in 1983.

U.S. Forecasting 5.4% Fall in GNP

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy is receding in the current quarter at the fastest pace since the record quarterly contraction in 1980, despite revised figures showing that the third quarter's gross national product expanded at an annual rate of 1.4 percent, the government reported Friday.

The Commerce Department's "flash" estimate, compiled before the three-month period ends Dec. 31, shows that the inflation-adjusted GNP — the value of all goods and services — will fall at an annual rate of 5.4 percent in the fourth quarter.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis projects that real GNP will be down substantially in the current quarter, said Robert Dederick, an assistant secretary of commerce.

Commerce officials said the GNP drop could reach 7 percent if December's production figures are as weak as they appear so far. The record 9.6-percent drop occurred in the second quarter of last year.

The report also raised a measure of inflation for the third quarter, saying the GNP implicit price deflator rose at an annual rate of 9.9 percent, the highest of the year, rather than 9.5 percent. The index measures price changes throughout the economy.

The upward revision in the third-quarter GNP was the second and attributed mainly to an unexpected buildup in inventories and stronger net exports, the department said. In a preliminary estimate in October, it said the GNP

fell 0.6 percent, then later revised the figure to a 0.6-percent increase. In the third quarter, businesses turned out new products at a fast clip, but sales and new orders were beginning to dry up. As a result, businesses in the fourth quarter have cut back production and laid off workers to sell off the accumulated inventory of unsold goods.

Earlier this week, the government reported industrial production fell 2.1 percent at factories and mines and that factories were operating at less than three-fourths of full capacity in November.

The "flash" or preliminary figure is distributed internally at the Commerce Department and used as the basis for budget and deficit forecasts.

Economists inside and outside the government have been lowering their estimates of fourth-quarter GNP, with some private economists forecasting a drop by as much as 8 percent.

The estimate provides new evidence that the Reagan administration is bracing for a worse economic downturn than the "slight and I hope short recession" President Reagan declared several months ago.

Administration officials have said the economy probably will not begin a real recovery until next spring and summer.

The Commerce Department also said after-tax corporate profits for the third quarter were up 2.4 percent, instead of the originally reported half percentage point. Before-tax profits rose 2.4 percent from the original forecast of a 0.8 percent rise.

The market will function 12 hours a day, starting at 10:30 a.m. Dutch time, which is 4:30 a.m. in Montreal.

It will provide a common market in gold options, enabling investors to buy a gold option in Europe and sell it in Canada, or vice versa, the European exchange said. The market is expected to start next spring.

The exchanges will participate equally in the European Gold Options Clearing Corp., based in Amsterdam and with a moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said brokerages were hopeful they were seeing an ebbing of the lengthy period of year-end tax selling that has heavier than usual because tax rates will be lower next year.

In company news, Allis-Chalmers' board voted to suspend payment of its quarterly dividend due to a previously announced substantial loss projected for its fourth quarter as well as a loss projected for the year, the company said in Milwaukee.

Rank Organization said in London that it has concluded an agreement for the purchase of a 21 percent equity interest in Telecom Equipment Corp., New York, for \$17.25 million with the option to increase its shareholding to 25 percent during the next three years.

Borg-Warner Chairman James F. Bere said the company could have record earnings in 1982 and expects to at least match this year's results. Borg-Warner previously predicted record 1981 earnings of at least \$167 million.

On the trading floor, technology and utility issues reflected higher institutional trading as portfolio managers adjusted their holdings. IBM, held by more institutions than any other stock, was the volume leader and gained one to 56¢.

Other gainers on the active list were Xerox, up 1 1/2 to 40¢, Ohio Edison 1/4 to 12 1/2, Fluor one to 31 and General Motors one to 37 1/4.

Grumman, which earlier this year successfully fought off a takeover bid by LTV Corp., was higher in heavy turnover due to merger rumors. Grumman said it has not received any other takeover bids.

Polish Crisis Stirs Coal Shares

Eastern Gas trades at 10 times current per-share earnings and seven times Dean Witter's 1982 profit forecast. Most of the other coal producers trade at still higher multiples, partly because a strike last spring depressed profits. The S&P 500, meanwhile, carries a price-earnings multiple of 8.

Mr. Coehn is not enthusiastic about any of the coal stocks for the short term, though he forecast that over the longer haul, "pure, undiversified coal companies, such as Westmoreland Coal (over-the-counter), should do well.

Furthermore, Mr. Coehn said that although Poland "bears watching very closely," it is not clear whether its coal exports will dry up. "So far, the government has been able to crack the resistance," he said.

If Western Europe does turn to the United States for more coal exports, the whole U.S. industry would benefit slightly at first, Mr. Coehn said. Later, though, he would look for particular producers to line up major contracts.

Mr. Kawa said he is "very choosy" about these stocks, with none warranting a "buy" and only MAPCO rated a "buy-hold."

"These stocks trade more on psychological factors than on fundamentals," such as earnings prospects, he said. In recent years, Mr. Kawa said, coal stocks "went wild" in early 1979 after the Three Mile Island reactor accident in Pennsylvania clouded the nuclear power-industry's future.

The coal group also did very well when oil prices leapt and when Seagram expressed an interest in Conoco's coal properties, he added.

"You have to buy these stocks when investor sentiment is negative and sell when psychology pushes them up," Mr. Kawa maintained. "Most investors don't realize what a tough business coal is."

DETROIT — General Motors said Friday it is cutting benefits for its 158,000 salaried employees in the United States, a move that comes as the No. 1 automaker tries to persuade the United Auto Workers union to roll back its current contract.

GM disclosed it is eliminating paid personal holidays, cutting vacation time by 50 percent and reducing cost-of-living allowance payments for salaried workers.

The company would not say how much money will be saved by the cuts.

A decision is expected Monday on whether the UAW's GM and Ford Motor Co. bargaining councils will meet to consider reopening current contracts. The union has said that the companies' white-collar workers must make sacrifices before hourly workers will agree to concessions.

Without comment Friday, GM released to the news media copies of a notice to salaried employees outlining the white-collar reductions. The notice was released

U.K. Retail Prices Up 1.1% in Month

LONDON — Britain's inflation rate jumped to 12 percent last month and now stands at its highest level since April, the Trade Department said Friday.

It is the third rise in four months and represented a setback for the government's economic strategy. It was hoped to have it down to a single figure by the end of 1981.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has said that the attack on inflation is the focus of her monetary policy.

In November, retail prices rose 1.1 percent — the biggest monthly increase since April, when the March budget added 2.9 percent to the figure. Last month the annual rate of inflation stood at 11.7 percent.

The increase in mortgage rates, higher food prices and higher charges for telephones, gas and coal were responsible for the higher rate.

A fall to 10 percent is not expected until next winter. Government sources blamed the fall in the value of the pound for blowing their forecast off course.

GATT Draft Is Said to Advance Textile Talks

GENEVA — Officials of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) have put forward a draft document which delegates to talks here said could form the basis of a new textiles pact between exporting and importing countries.

The compromise draft, presented Thursday night by GATT's director-general, Arthur Dunkel, sought to bridge a gap between the protectionist approach of the European Economic Community and demands by exporters, mainly in the Third World, for freer access to textile and apparel markets.

Mr. Dunkel met key delegations from the 51-nation GATT textiles committee Friday to discuss his proposal, and some progress appeared to have been made. Talks were expected to continue into the weekend.

Delegates to the committee, which is negotiating a renewal of the Multi-Fiber Arrangement (MFA), agreed unofficially that the FFA, which expires Dec. 31, sets rules for bilateral restraints between exporters and importers.

One report said Friday's informal deadline might be extended three or four days to allow EEC ministers to meet in emergency session to consider the latest IFA proposal. That seemed to imply that the compromise would

require greater concessions by importers than EEC negotiators are authorized to make.

There appeared, however, to be some resistance within the EEC to such a meeting.

Etienne Davignon, the EEC industrial affairs commissioner, met senior diplomats from the 10 member governments soon after arriving here from Brussels on Thursday, EEC sources said Friday.

U.S. negotiator Peter Murphy, who was under instructions to harden his country's moderate stance to reflect the recent U.S. economic downturn, told reporters there were still difficulties, but he said he was sure the arrangement would be renewed this year.

But Felipe Jaramillo, the Colombian delegate and spokesman for exporting countries, said those countries could not accept Mr. Dunkel's language on the EEC's so-called anti-surge mechanism. This is a proposal by the 10-nation community to shield its declining textile industry from the devastating surge in imports when an exporter suddenly boosts sales of a particular product.

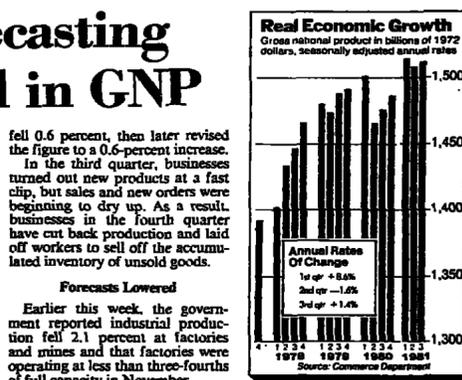
Some trade sources said that would lead to tougher restrictions on suppliers.

A GATT spokesman said there appeared to be general accord that a new arrangement starting in January should run for five years; the last two pacts each lasted four years.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for currency, rate, and other financial data. Includes interbank exchange rates for Dec. 18, 1981, and dollar values for various currencies.

Advertisement for 'The Value Line' providing objective evaluations of American stocks. Includes text about the Value Line Investment Survey and contact information for The Value Line.



Stocks Post Modest Gains In New York

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange posted modest gains Friday in fairly active trading and analysts said the market may have started its traditional year-end rally.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the broader definition of the U.S. money supply, known as the M1-B rose \$800 million to \$446.7 billion in week ended Dec. 9.

The narrower M1-A fell \$2.1 billion to \$362.4 billion.

Observers had been hopeful the Fed would report a slowdown in the growth of the money supply. Last week's report of a \$4-billion surge halted a decline in interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 5.23 points to close at 875.76. Advances led declines, 950 to 560, as the NYSE turnover swelled to about 51 million shares from 47.32 million Thursday.

Prices were higher in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said brokerages were hopeful they were seeing an ebbing of the lengthy period of year-end tax selling that has heavier than usual because tax rates will be lower next year.

In company news, Allis-Chalmers' board voted to suspend payment of its quarterly dividend due to a previously announced substantial loss projected for its fourth quarter as well as a loss projected for the year, the company said in Milwaukee.

Rank Organization said in London that it has concluded an agreement for the purchase of a 21 percent equity interest in Telecom Equipment Corp., New York, for \$17.25 million with the option to increase its shareholding to 25 percent during the next three years.

Borg-Warner Chairman James F. Bere said the company could have record earnings in 1982 and expects to at least match this year's results. Borg-Warner previously predicted record 1981 earnings of at least \$167 million.

On the trading floor, technology and utility issues reflected higher institutional trading as portfolio managers adjusted their holdings. IBM, held by more institutions than any other stock, was the volume leader and gained one to 56¢.

Other gainers on the active list were Xerox, up 1 1/2 to 40¢, Ohio Edison 1/4 to 12 1/2, Fluor one to 31 and General Motors one to 37 1/4.

Grumman, which earlier this year successfully fought off a takeover bid by LTV Corp., was higher in heavy turnover due to merger rumors. Grumman said it has not received any other takeover bids.

Advertisement for 'CORUM' watches. Features a large image of a watch and text describing the brand as 'Maitres Artisans d'Horlogerie' and 'Les Speciales'. Includes contact information for Corum.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 18

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 18, listing various stocks and their prices.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 18

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 18, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table of Amsterdam stock prices.

Table of Other Stock Markets including Singapore, Paris, Sydney, Zurich, and Tokyo.

Table of London and Milan stock prices.

Table of Toronto Stocks closing prices for Dec. 17, 1981.

Table of Montreal Stocks closing prices for Dec. 17, 1981.

Table of Canadian Indexes for Dec. 18, 1981.

Advertisement for 'How to reach Belgium?' featuring 'knack trends' and 'De Streekkrant' magazines.

Table of Eurocurrency Interest Rates for Dec. 18, 1981, listing various banks and rates.

Table of Selected Over-the-Counter closing prices for Dec. 18, 1981, listing various OTC stocks.

Art Buchwald
Yes, Virginia, There Is a Santa Stockman

WASHINGTON — It was Christmas in the White House. Santa Claus, who looked like a very fat David Stockman, sat in his chair tearing up letters from children all over the country. "Everyone wants a free lunch," he said angrily to one of his assistants.



A Cabinet officer came up to Santa and got up on his lap. "What do you want, and make it short?" Santa said. "I'm the head of HUD and I don't want anything new. I was wondering if you could restore my rent subsidies for the poor and let me have a few dollars to provide heating oil for the old and indigent who hardly have roofs over their heads."

boy, and I don't want anything." "You must want something." "Well, there's one thing I kinda would like." "What's that?" "Another tax loophole, so I won't have to pay any taxes this year."

"And are you going to build a new steel plant with your tax loophole?" "No, I want to buy the Marathon oil company with it. Then I won't have to worry about making any more steel."

"That's a sensible thing to want for Christmas. Give Santa a kiss and I'll see you get it." "I love you, Santa." Santa said to his assistant, "I wish all the kids were as well behaved as that one. Who's next?"

Mary Blume
Dudley Moore
'Laughing Is a Useful Mechanism For Defining People's Hostilities'

LONDON — Dudley Moore is very small and cute as a bug's ear, with the softest brown eyes since Elsie the Cow. He has, rather suddenly, become such a big movie star that he earns more than \$1 million a picture and has a status symbol called an entertainment lawyer whose function is not, as one might suppose, to sit around and strum the banjo but to unravel especially tricky deals. At an age where he should be grappling with mid-life crises, Moore is the subject of publicity releases about his lifestyle and alleged eating habits (one meal a day of butterfish, Brussels sprouts, broccoli, Chinese peas, seaweed concentrate, papaya, figs and very sweet coffee).

"People are very pressed for new things to write, what you eat is very much researched," Moore explains. "I'm very relaxed about it, it's sort of silly but it doesn't bother me." In a hotel suite decorated with a grand piano and the biggest fruit basket since the Berengarias stopped plying the Atlantic, Dudley Moore is indeed relaxed despite a work schedule that includes making two films back to back and giving a recital at the Metropolitan Museum of Art next month, of Mozart, Beethoven, Debuss, Bartok and Berg.

Even his longstanding nickname of "Cuddly Dudley" no longer makes his stomach lurch. "It may cause a small spasm but it's better than being poked in the eye with a sharp stick," he points out. Dudley Moore, formerly a jazz pianist from the English working class suburb of Dagenham, became a Hollywood star when George Segal defected from "10" and when his newest release, "Arthur," now coming out in Europe, became a huge U.S. hit. At the time of "10" he says, he wasn't exactly a household name: "I wasn't even a basement name." This year, after 20 years in show biz, he got a discovery-of-the-year award. In February he will be a psychiatrist who becomes obsessed with a patient in Marshal Brickman's "Valium" in "Arthur" he was a rich and amiable drunk with Sir John Gielgud giving what Moore describes as a very jolly and saucy performance as his butler. "The great thing about Gielgud is he plays comedy as if it were tragedy. He plays the butler as if it were Lear."



"Cuddly Dudley": "It's better than being poked in the eye."

having been in therapy since 1964. It has, he says, changed his life though he knows it's a subject no one wants to hear about. "It's constantly enlightening, it's constantly difficult, it's education. Unfortunately it's called psychotherapy." Moore is just about the only English actor who is not cast in "English" roles. "I think it's because I've set up a kind of convention for myself where I speak this sort of peculiar way. I can't imagine myself playing an American Marine but I can be a psychoanalyst or a writer. My voice is a very uneasy mixture of suburbia, Dagenham and Oxford. The vowels creek and groan in my mouth."

The accent doesn't much matter because Moore's comedy is not realistic. "There is a basic unreality about the characters I play. In '10' the obsessives less let you get into real feelings, Arthur is outrageous, the psychiatrist I play in 'Valium' is totally obsessed. I think that's one of the funniest in comedy — you feel the fear emanating from the skin. "Comedy is the suppression of the truth, the denial of it, while therapy is the opposite. The barely hidden panics, the desires, the

PEOPLE: Cher Awarded \$750,000 In Interview Squabble

A federal judge in Los Angeles ordered freelance writer Fred Robbins, the weekly tabloid The Star and Forum Magazine to pay more than \$750,000 to entertainer Cher in a breach of contract judgment. The entertainer had testified she agreed to an interview with Robbins with the understanding the article would be based on her rock band "Black Rose" and would appear in US magazine. But Cher said she didn't like the finished article because of its gossipy nature, and she convinced US editors not to publish Robbins' piece. Last March, however, the Robbins interview appeared in both The Star and Forum magazine. US District Court Judge Manuel Real said Forum showed a "blatant disregard for Cher's rights," while The Star was guilty of "a conscious misstatement of fact" in claiming the article was exclusive. Real ordered that \$369,117 be paid to Cher by The Star, \$269,117 be paid by Forum and \$100,000 by its owners, Penthouse magazine, and \$25,000 be paid by Robbins.

New York's St. Patrick's Day parade will, after all, be held on St. Patrick's Day. Six days after announcing that the 220-year-old march, the city's biggest parade, would be moved from March 17 to the Sunday before the holiday each year, the parade chairman announced that it had been restored to the traditional date. "It's the only day for the New York Irish," said James J. Comerford. "Marching on a Sunday is for the villages outside the city." Comerford, a retired judge, insisted that both decisions had been made by the parade committee. According to committee members, however, the original shift had been dictated by the Archdiocese of New York, which was troubled and embarrassed at the drinking and rowdiness that had developed around the edges of the march up Fifth Avenue in recent years. The deputy police commissioner for public affairs, Alice McGillion, said that the police would be much tougher next year.

Christmas music makes people more sociable, a psychology professor says. "Several years ago a local professor in Des Moines, Iowa, banned Christmas music from the courthouse," said Michael Ezzle, a University of Alberta psychology professor. "He thought it put people in a good mood, that they wouldn't be ready to render harsh judgments. That idea fit in very nicely with the studies we were doing, so we thought 'Wait until around Christmas and simulate what the prosecutor was saying.' Enze put 26 people into rooms much like the waiting rooms found in many offices. "In half the cases, Christmas music in the typical Mazak style was played from speakers in the ceiling," he said. "In the other half, nothing was played. After about 10 minutes they listened to a radio newscast that described a murder. The alleged criminal was found guilty by a jury and was to be sentenced in a week. We asked people what an appropriate sentence would be, anything from zero to 30 years. The average sentence recommended by the group that listened to the Christmas music was 11 years." Those who didn't listen to the music recommended sentences averaging five years, the professor said. "Love songs used to be so simple. Either the girl wanted the guy or the guy wanted the girl. But Josie Cotson, granddaughter of Texas oil tycoon Charles W. Josselyn, has found a new twist to romance in her new song. The punk tune has become the No. 1 all-time requested record on KROQ-FM, Los Angeles' largest "new wave-Top 40" station. The song tells of a girl's struggle to seduce the boy she loves. Lyrics include: "I saw you today, boy, walking with those gay boys, God, it hurt me so, and now I gotta know, Johnny are you queer?"

Maturity is apparently one of the big fashion statements of the day. Eight of the Ten Best Haircuts Women selected by the Helene Curtis Guild of Professional Hairstylists are women over 30. The 1981 winners are U.S. first lady Nancy Reagan, entertainer Barbara Mandrell, actresses Jacqueline Bisset, Joyce DeWitt, Morgan Fairchild, Linda Gray and Nastassia Kinski, model-actress Beverly Johnson, columnist Roma Barrett and Princess Diana. One of the most copied styles of the year was that of Princess Diana — "peacock" hair — which would provide a refuge for the shy young woman who found herself so prominently in the public eye. Kinski, who starred in Roman Polanski's "Taxi," may have been the one to change her hairstyle the most during the year, going from straight, waist-length hair to an inch-long "French schoolboy" style.

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